THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 80

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt May Tinker Tariffs

He Wants Philippines Freed

Britain Awaits Trade Pacts

Austria a Jail, People Dumb

Emigrants Revisit Homelands

Hath Fair Harvard No Shirt?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT asks Congress to reenact the Hawes-Cutting Philippine Islands independence law, and also to give him tariff altering powers. He would change the Philippines bill so that the United States retains no military base there after independence, and a naval base only by arrangement. This law lapsed recently because the Filipinos would not vote to accept its present terms. The President asks tariff authority in order to make advantageous reciprocal trade agreements with other countries. He explains that he needs this liberty because it embraces the necessary element to success—It would permit rapid and decisive negotiation.

¶ The Irish Free State sees a critical situation soften. President Eamon de Valera, discussing in the Dail heavy opposition aroused by his bill to outlaw Gen. Eion O'Duffy's Blue Shirts and raise a big army, gets laughter by wondering whether the country wouldn't be better off if both the Government and the Opposition were banished to some foreign island. "Make it different islands!" shouts former President Cosgrave, and laughter redoubles. Then a peaceful compromise looms—Laughter loves no locksmiths and brings mighty deadlocks to a cheerful end.

¶ Britain indicates it is ready to make reciprocal trade agreements with America. Walter Runciman, head of the United Kingdom Board of Trade, tells British shipping men it is time to negotiate international agreements. He points a better path: Britain will make no discriminations without weighing the natural repercussions; there should be free talk across the table by nations so as to measure the risks all run—Retaliation won't come in if nobody opens it a door.

¶ Austria is turned into a vast unhappy prison for thousands whose chief crime is beliefs. Only about 5000 Socialists took part in the recent fighting, yet 2000 are in prison in Vienna, with thousands held in schoolhouses and movie theaters in many towns under bad sanitary conditions. All prominent Socialist leaders are facing treason. Protesting press correspondents are not allowed near the questionable prisons—The Dollfuss régime, bringing needless suffering to Socialists, brings shame to itself.

¶ Austria's official gazette says the statesmen heading the Government will have more respect for natural law than for a written Constitution. They will do as they please in the name of the state. Meanwhile Germany and Czechoslovakia draw toward each other through both opposing return of the Hapsburgs and Archduke Otto, claimant to the Austrian throne. Berlin sees its supremacy threatened, Prague its treaty boundaries. Powerful voices clash in shouting what must be done in anguished Austria—But the vast majority of anguished Austrians are allowed to raise no voice at all.

¶ San Francisco sees the building of the West going forward on a scale outstripping even any of its other rush eras. Not in gold days, lumber baron days nor speculative expansion days was an army of 60,000 men seen pushing so many admirable projects in 11 Western states. One-third build highways for the whole nation to enjoy. About 40,000 more men will be added by summer. Los Angeles drives great tunnels to enrich its water supply. San Francisco throws two incredible bridges across its great bay at once. Would the Old West's pioneers be amazed?—No, they would modestly say today is trying to keep up with them.

¶ Many nations see their emigrating nationals come home for a holiday or to stay. The migration figures indicate a return to more normal conditions, reports the International Labor Office. The back-to-the-old-soil movement is today so marked that persons returning to countries of their origin outnumber those going to new countries. American net immigration of 1929 became net emigration of 470,000 in 1932. It's great to go back from the new country to tell the folks in the old—Greater when you have something to crow about when you get there.

¶ Cambridge, Mass., learns through court testimony that Harvard students are putting little pressure on the laundry. Kong Lee, a tub and suds artist to the student body, declares there is no such washing and ironing of shirts as there used to be. This may reflect on the manners of fair Harvard, but not on its morals. If its students ran to Black Shirts, Brown Shirts and Blue Shirts as some colleges do, its laundries would leap along—Kong Lee doesn't starch Harvard's shirt, but does burnish its escutcheon.

Air Contracts Uncover Three Major Issues

Alleged Lobbying 'Nest' Involves Families of Legislators

Securities Affected

Dumping of Aviation Stocks Charged—Army Demanding Strong Aerial Forces

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 2—The fastest moving controversy in Washington just at present concerns the air mails. In the past 24 hours this parent controversy has brought three other separate and distinct controversies to a head—each of them of first-rate national importance.

In the first place, the examination of the allocation of air mail contracts under Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General, has uncovered what is alleged to be a whole nest of political lobbyists, connected with the families of some of the most important Senators and Representatives in Washington.

Secondly, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee has suddenly moved to investigate air stock dumping, just prior to the President's mail contract cancellation order, and in a sensational step has subpœnaed Mr. Richard Whitney, head of the New York Stock Exchange, to produce short-selling data collected in a private examination on the matter.

Army Aviators Pleased

Thirdly, and perhaps more important in the long run than either of the foregoing, the friends of military aviation have seized the present situation as a matchless opportunity to aggrandize the country's air services, and have incidentally produced a flare-up between Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, and the House Military Affairs Committee.

It is no secret that army aviators are pleased with the job of flying the mails and consider it the first "man-sized" job that has fallen to their lot. They welcome it on two grounds: First, as an opportunity to gain much needed experience for their fliers on the widest kind of a scale; and secondly, as an object lesson for the nation in the allegedly inadequate equipment and material which officers claim they have had to put up with under the stepmother attitude of the two older services: the army and navy.

The aviation leaders want to break loose from the older services and gain an independent status of their own. It is over a scheme of this sort that a somewhat violent row has suddenly broken out between Mr. Dern and Mr. John J. McSwain (D.) of South Carolina, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

The committee has got two air bills before it, neither of which Mr. Dern approves. One of these would take the army air corps out from under the General Staff, and make

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

NRA Codes Urged for Canada By Labor Head There to Cope With Sweatshop Conditions

Tom Moore Favors Emulating United States Recovery Methods—Socialization of Industry He Thinks Inevitable in Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 2—Industrial codes, similar to those in force under the NRA in the United States, were advocated for Canada yesterday by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, as the best method of meeting sweatshop practices prevailing in many industries throughout the Dominion.

Mr. Moore, called before the Parliamentary committee investigating labor conditions, following sensational evidence given by previous witnesses, declared that the present Fair Wage Act had become hopelessly out of date and should be replaced by a system of collective bargaining by workers under state control.

"We have progressed beyond the belief that competition is the life of trade," he said, "and arrived at the conclusion that competition is the death of trade."

He would have the British North America Act revised so as to permit of centralization of labor control, and the Combines Investigation Act broadened so as to apply not only to public utilities but to all industries. Instead of imposing small fines of from $10 to $20 for infractions of labor laws, he thought that offenders should be given prison sentences.

Socialization of industry, "toward which we are going step by step," may be the only ultimate solution to exploitation of labor, he said, but in the meantime shortening of the labor day, unionization of all workers and their full control of their working conditions were all essential to counteract the evils resulting from mass buying and unlimited competition.

State intervention in the men's clothing industry was proposed by Mr. H. M. Cassidy of the University of Toronto. Verifying previous evidence as to sweatshop conditions in Montreal and Toronto he declared that there should be self-government within the industry, supported by Dominion authority, to prevent the present abuses. He cited innumerable cases coming under his notice of long hours at starvation wages endured by men and girls, not only in the clothing trade but also in the hat, cap and millinery trade, fur, cleaning and dyeing, furniture, boots and shoes, candy and stationery business. He admitted that these conditions did not apply to the large shops of Toronto, and that the contract shop system did not exist in Ontario to the same extent as it did in Quebec.

Men on piece work were earning 30 cents an hour who got 90 cents in 1929. Cabinetmakers were receiving only 12 cents an hour after they had been given an increase of 25 per cent in their wages, radio cabinet rubbers and polishers but 26 cents an hour, women averaged $7.50 a week. As illustration of price spread he mentioned a piece of furniture that cost the manufacturer $9.92, was sold to a retail store for $11.92, and to the consumer for $18.90. Excessively low rates were prevalent, he said, in all the furniture towns throughout Ontario.

Changed Society Accepted as Fact By Progressives

Adjustment of Individual to Economy of Plenty Set as School Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 2—Adjustment of the individual to industrial social life is to be the main objective of the new secondary school of the future, it was declared here yesterday by Dr. H. Thomas Hopkins, Lincoln School of Teachers College, New York, in addressing the Progressive Education Association. The new school, he added, will emphasize an economy of plenty, guaranteed by collective effort toward corporate ends, rather than individual effort toward individualistic ends.

Dr. Hopkins's address marked the contrast between this group and the National Education Association's department of superintendence, which has been in session here. Whereas the superintendents recognized "a changing society," the progressive group unquestionably accepts "a changed society," the super-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

Restaurants Give Liquor Priority, State Agents Find

Food Only 5 P. C. of Sales in Some 'Bootleg' Places, Officials Say

Latest kink in the pattern of liquor control is the bootleg restaurant.

Massachusetts discovers that many restaurants, so licensed, are practically abolishing sales of food to concentrate on sales of liquor. Some restaurants, according to a state liquor agent, are doing a 95 per cent liquor business and a 5 per cent restaurant business.

These places actually discourage sales of food in order to provide more room for the imbiber. So serious has this problem become that state officials are contemplating restoration of the old law requiring that restaurants do more than 50 per cent of their business in food sales.

Because restaurants are free from many of the restrictions imposed on taverns, many persons have found it more profitable to open a restaurant and pay $1200 for a common victualer's license plus $1000 for a liquor permit. Taverns, which must close at 11 p. m. daily as well as election days and Sundays, have not been enthusiastically acclaimed by the investor. Only 140 tavern licenses have been given out in Boston by the Alcoholic Beverages Commission from a quota of more than 300.

The bootleg restaurant, which may get the trade of the thirsty, holidays, election days, Sundays, and all night, appeals as a better investment than the tavern.

More than two-thirds of the licenses have already been distributed throughout the state. Six distillery, 13 brewery, and winery licenses have been issued.

From rulings by the Boston Licensing Board, 235 appeals were made, of which 26 appellants failed to appear; 58 withdrew their complaints and 70 won their appeals.

To all appearances the A. B. C. conducts a very thorough examination before acting upon any appeal. After granting a hearing to an appellant, who may bring witnesses, the commission makes a tour of inspection of premises and establishments involved. Yesterday the commission spent the day in Cambridge on a tour of inspection.

Lost! Valuable Political Issue! G.O.P. Reports Its Lever Missing

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 2—LOST—ONE POLITICAL ISSUE.

Aanyone finding same will return to the Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C. In returning, kindly use backdoor.

The political issue lost was highly valued, though somewhat worn with usage. It consisted of an 18-karat political claim to economy in government, set with "retrenchment pledge" sapphires, very popular with voters. Although of old-fashioned design it had a sentimental family value far surpassing its intrinsic worth.

The political issue disappeared in or around the United States Senate chamber on the afternoon of Feb. 27 during the successive votes on veterans' benefits. At this time the Republicans voted solidly in favor of reviving veteran payments which would virtually wipe out the $400,000,000 Economy Act.

Owner did not notice loss of Poltical Issue at first, which was discovered by newspaper correspondents some time later. Owner regrets loss, particularly at this time, since it had been intended to wear issue extensively in the congressional election campaign next fall.

Finder of said Political Issue will, or will not, receive a reward.

In the foregoing words, Washington observers think they can set down one of the major political developments that has occurred in the capital in Mr. Roosevelt's first year. The Republican opposition to the New Deal, which was originally based in its most specific form on a drive for economy, has been lost, or thrown away, by the Republican members of the Senate, who led in the fight for wholesale restoration of veterans' payments, and the federal employees' pay cut, against the strong opposition of Administration leaders in both instances. The Republican drive against the New Deal, in so far as it was based on an economy argument, has collapsed.

It is expected that the House, which is strongly under Administration control, will defeat the Senate drive to wreck the $400,000,000 economy act, passed a year ago. Thus far, the Senate has voted to restore some $139,000,000 for veterans, and $215,000,000 for pay cut restoration.

In the solid Republican vote against the economy act they were joined by many Democrats and the eventual result on the McCarran resolution was 60 to 15. But the Republicans were the ones who had been leading the attack on the President's alleged wastefulness and extravagance and upon their argument for "economy" the weight of their reversal in the Senate ballot falls most crushingly.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

They Made Crime Wave

There is one fact that the public should mark well in reference to the arrest of the Millen brothers and Abraham Faber. If these three men were responsible for the banditry and murders in Lynn, Fitchburg and Needham—as is now believed to be the case—they constituted by themselves a crime wave. Eliminate their crimes from the records and there does not remain an abnormal crime condition.

The public is prone to evolve, in its press-goaded imagination, a Sax Rohmer picture, in which society is caught in an elaborate web of crime. The very earth becomes honeycombed with labyrinthine, secret passages, master criminals press buttons and the shadow of a hydra-headed criminal towers over every home. The solution now foreshadowed should induce the public to take a calmer, less theatrical attitude toward this problem of crime

What's the Use?

Representative Frank C. Sheridan of Maynard arose in the House the other day to deliver his maiden speech. It is to be hoped that he set no great store by this first effort, for he might as well have delivered it in the North Station, for all the attention that was paid him.

Some 200 legislators in their swivel seats were able among them to point their chairs at every fractional point on the compass. As many as 20 private conferences were in progress; one legislator was sharpening a toothpick; another was examining the structure of his desk and many were abstractedly teetering their chairs in time to the impassioned periods of the speaker. The maiden speaker finally closed the unequal contest by sitting down.

Here's Their Chance

Those who opposed ratification of the Child Labor Amendment have been taken at the words they uttered at the hearing. They said they were opposed to child exploitation, favored maintenance of all the gains for children under the NRA and that they feared alone Federal abuse

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Rearmed Reich Under Controls Winning France

Captain Eden Brings Three Possible Plans From Berlin and Rome

Crisis Imminent

Two Years' Delay on Airforce Would Allow French Needed Time

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 2—Whether there will be an international convention limiting armaments at present levels—all questions of disarmament being openly abandoned—or an armament race leading almost inevitably to war, that is the problem perplexing the French Government today.

Following conversations yesterday between Capt. Anthony Eden and French ministers, France faces three possibilities:

It could continue its efforts to maintain Germany in a disarmed state through offering to reduce progressively its own effectives.

It could openly break off all efforts to obtain an armament convention.

It could accept partial rearmament of the Reich and limitation at the present level of its own forces, in return for rigid international control—which is in essence the proposal brought back by Captain Eden from Berlin and Rome.

The first of these possibilities the Monitor is able to reveal has been definitely discarded. At most only a semblance of the effort to revive actual disarmament remains possible.

The second with all its potential tragic results of a world-wide arms race is being given serious consideration and is being pushed by the Army General Staff which has two ranking generals in key cabinet posts of War and Air.

Has Best Chance

The third—conditional acceptance of defensive rearmament of Germany and limitation of the arms of other countries at existing levels—the Monitor learns authoritatively, has excellent chances of being the final choice of the French Government

If, as appears probable, this course is followed, it is understood France will inform the British Government either by formal note or more likely through diplomatic channels that it would like to have Captain Eden continue his negotiations with Germany and Italy and that France agrees to grant partial rearmament to the Reich on the three following conditions:

First—There must be rigid automatic international control, applicable to all arms and to semi-military formations.

Second—This control must be reinforced by immediate sanctions in the even of violation of the convention. Consultations are insufficient, in the French view. Some sort of undertaking on the part of Britain to boycott violators economically and financially is envisaged here.

Third—Captain Eden would be asked to obtain agreement of the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Franco-German Firms Form Air Pool For South American Mail

PARIS, March 2 (AP)—A Franco-German air pool for a five-day South American mail service was signed today by Air France and Lufthansa, subject to approval by the two governments.

An accord between the two international flying services was reached concerning the air pool, on Feb. 12, it was disclosed in the announcement today.

The French Air Ministry and parliamentary committees, although somewhat reluctant to approve the agreement, are expected to accept it, in view of the menace seen in German competition for the rich transoceanic traffic.

The accord as signed would become effective in August with French and Germans both sharing the planes, but with the French getting 60 per cent of the receipts from the postal service for four years. Equality would be established in the fifth.

The Monitor Index

Friday, March 2, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12
News of Sports—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods 6
The Home Forum 7
Purpose
[With Czech Translation]
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

With so much of America blanketed with snow, patriotic citizens should give their unhesitating support to the BRA. What, more initials? Yes, read the second editorial.

The Women's Activities page is devoted today to an intimate glimpse into French home life. Don't overlook the popular French recipes.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage graces the inside back page. And while you are back there, notice the latest thing in skates.

And Things to Come

"You and the Law," a series of articles which will remove the snarls from many a legal tangle, begins on the Progress in Education page tomorrow.

Saturday brings also the Interior Decoration and Antiques page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, and the weekly World News Map.

Roosevelt Opens Way To Free, Demilitarized Philippines; Seeks Quick Action on Tariff

President Pictures Friendly Relations With Philippines

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on Philippine independence follows:

To the Congress:

Over a third of a century ago the United States, as a result of a war which had its origin in the Caribbean Sea, acquired sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, which lie many thousands of miles from our shores across the widest of oceans.

Our nation covets no territory; it desires to hold no people over whom it has gained sovereignty through war against their will.

In keeping with the principles of justice and in keeping with our traditions and aims, our Government for many years has been committed by law to ultimate independence for the people of the Philippine Islands whenever they should establish a suitable government capable of maintaining that independence.

A law passed by the Seventy-second Congress over a year ago was the initial step, providing the methods, conditions and circumstances under which our promise was to be fulfilled. That act provided that the United States would retain the option of keeping certain military and naval bases in the Islands after actual independence had been accomplished.

As to the military bases, I recommend that this provision be eliminated from the law and that these bases be relinquished simultaneously with the accomplishment of final Philippine independence.

As to the naval bases, I recommend that the law be so amended as to provide for the ultimate settlement of this matter on terms satisfactory to our own Government and that of the Philippine Islands.

I do not believe that other provisions of the original law need be changed at this time. Where imperfections or inequalities exist, I am confident that they can be corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both peoples.

I emphasize that while we desire to grant complete independence at the earliest proper moment, to effect this result without allowing sufficient time for necessary political and economic adjustments would be a definite injustice to the people of the Philippine Islands themselves little short of a denial of independence itself. To change at this time the economic provisions of the previous law would reflect discredit on ourselves.

In view of the fact that the time element is involved, I suggest that the law be amended, as I have above suggested, and that the time limit for the acceptance of the law by the proper authorities and by the people of the Philippine Islands be sufficiently extended to permit them to reconsider it.

For 36 years the relations between the people of the Philippine Islands and the people of the United States have been friendly and of great mutual benefit. I am confident that if this legislation is passed by the Congress and accepted by the Philippines, it shall increase the mutual regard between the two peoples during the transition period. After the attainment of actual independence by them, friendship and trust will live.

Others Have Tariff Powers

Text of President Roosevelt's tariff message to Congress:

I am requesting the Congress to authorize the Executive to enter into executive commercial agreements with foreign nations: and in pursuance thereof within carefully guarded limits to modify existing duties and import restrictions in such a way as will benefit American agriculture and industry.

This action seems opportune and necessary at this time for several reasons.

First, world trade has declined with startling rapidity. Measured in terms of the volume of goods in 1933, it has been reduced to approximately 70 per cent of its 1929 volume; measured in terms of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Favors Army Removal and, Eventually, Navy From the Islands

Urges the Revival Of Freedom Plans

Assures Congress Power as Imposts Dictator Would Benefit Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 2—In two forceful and, in some respects revolutionary, messages to Congress, President Roosevelt today sought to throw open once more the rusty gates of world trade, and to expedite Philippine independence in a fashion sensationally important to the Far Eastern political situation.

For world trade, the President asks authority to raise or lower any American tariffs by 50 per cent in the form of executive commercial agreements with other nations. He does not ask power to adjust the tariff unilaterally, or horizontally, but simply to drive a barter-bargain with any other country prepared to trade.

Nevertheless, the request for tariff-adjusting power in the hands of the Executive is a far cry from the legislative lobbying which has of recent years produced the American tariff. Culminating in the Smoot-Hawley Act, the barrier of protection around the United States was a combination of the demands of thousands of industries logrolled into one mighty dam.

Democrats as well as Republicans participated. If the tariff issue were to be put up to Congress again, no informed observer expects much except a repetition of 1929-30.

Therefore President Roosevelt, taking the bull by the horns, seeks to remove tariff power from the hands of Congress for a three-year period. He asks it as an essential step in the program of national economic recovery. It is part of an emergency program necessitated by the economic crisis through which we are passing.

Seeks Early Action

The President especially asks for early action. He says that many immediate situations in the field of international trade must be met effectively and with the least possible delay. He points out that other governments have been winning their share of trade by reciprocal agreements. If American farming and industry are to get their share, he says that Washington must bargain rapidly and decisively, based upon a carefully considered program.

The message seeks to reassure industry. It asks for authority "within carefully guarded limits," and says that "the adjustment of our foreign trade relations must rest on the premise of undertaking to benefit and not to injure such interests. In a time of difficulty and unemployment such as this, the highest consideration of the position of the different branches of American production is required."

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt makes plain his conviction that only by accepting imports can the United States hope to force exports. He says flatly, "American exports cannot be permanently increased without a corresponding increase of imports." This statement, which is coming to be the prime axiom of foreign trade, is at great variance to the practice of the 1920's, when exports were forced by loans to the foreigner.

Everything depends, he insists, upon disposition of the foreign purchaser to reciprocate these concessions. But, as opportunities are seized, the President foresees substantial benefits. He says:

To Find New Opportunities

"Important branches of our agriculture, such as cotton, tobacco, hog products, rice, cereal and fruit-raising, and those branches of American industry, whose mass production methods have led the world, will find expanded opportunities and productive capacity in foreign markets, and will thereby be spared in part, at least, the heart-breaking readjustments that must be necessary if the shrinkage of American foreign commerce remains permanent."

From the tenor of the message, it is clear that President Roosevelt takes a middle ground between the advanced advocates of foreign trade and lower tariffs, led by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the self-containment school, of which such new-dealers as Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell are spokesmen. He says that the successful building up of trade without injury to American producers depends upon a cautious and gradual evolution of plans.

Faces Stiff Opposition

With this reassurance to domestic industry, President Roosevelt lays his case before Congress. Everybody knows that a stiff political fight is ahead—although so great is the fear of opposition that for once it may have been exaggerated. Last session Mr. Roosevelt declined to run the risk of asking for this authority, which assuredly could have been most valuable in the interim, at London and Montevideo, and was expected by Secretary Hull.

Today, however, he does not fear to take the political risk. His party chieftains assured him that they probably could carry the bill through

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Turn From CWA Toward Self-Help To Avoid 'Shock'

Some States to Abandon Former Plan at Once for New Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 2—In replacing the CWA with his broader national plan for leading the unemployed to self-sufficiency, President Roosevelt's aim will be to cause as little shock by the change as possible.

Abandoning plans for continuing the CWA in all states until May 1, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, announced today that "several" states would disband their CWA immediately and begin taking care of their unemployed on Monday under the new policy of providing self-sufficiency for needy rural, urban and stranded population groups.

Mr. Hopkins declined to name the states where the new plan will be put into effect immediately, but he said state authorities had been notified. The plan is to dovetail the new program with the old so that the needy will scarcely know they have been transferred from one kind of work to another. Those on the CWA but who have other means of support will be dropped by the wayside in the shifting process.

More Substantial Jobs

Ending the 4,000,000 CWA jobs and furnishing a substitute means of support those unable to find private employment is a delicate process. Federal authorities will talk little about it. Action, they say, speaks louder than words. But behind their silence is seen the deeper reason—a desire to eliminate any uprisings of workers who suddenly see themselves deprived of a regular government job.

The broad policy of the Government in taking care of its unemployed in the future, laid down by the President on Wednesday, looks a year or 18 months into the future. It is a new approach to an old problem. It lays down as the theory that able-bodied people in need should get benefits through work that will make them self-supporting instead of being on relief indefinitely.

"The emergency still exists, but it is time communities were beginning to plan on this thing farther in advance," Mr. Hopkins said today. Jobs given from now on will be of a more substantial character than those provided by the CWA. States are already beginning to look about for jobs in state and national forests, on roads and other public projects for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Socialists Cram Austrian Prisons Awaiting Trials

Correspondents Cannot Visit Jails to Probe Rumors of Mistreatment

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 2—While Socialists in Vienna are showing signs of preparing a new struggle with the Government—one Socialist newspaper has openly urged a resumption of the fight—stories of the ill-treatment of Socialist prisoners are causing much concern. English and American newspaper correspondents have former a committee of three charged with the task of investigating conditions.

The Government, however, despite repeated requests, refuses to allow any newspaper men to visit the jails.

The correspondents have told the Government that coöperation with loyal, careful journalists was the only way the authorities could prevent circulation of wild press reports about the treatment of prisoners.

Meanwhile, despite the Government's amnesty to those who surrendered and despite the fact that on the highest computation not more than 5000 Socialists participated in the fighting and they did no plundering of any kind, thousands of Socialists who had no connection with the disturbances are being held in jail.

According to official statistics, 2000 are awaiting trial in Vienna alone. In some parts of the country, schools and moving picture houses are being used as prisons owing to lack of accommodation in the regular jails.

Distinguished Citizens

Among the arrested are many distinguished persons, including Herr Karl Seitz, long-time Mayor of Vienna and first president of the Austrian Republic. Practically all leading Socialists, clear down to those of second or third rank, were arrested. The mayors of many cities, lawyers, editors, all managers of

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Argentine Urges Chaco Peace

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 2 (By U. P.)—The Government of Argentina yesterday urged Bolivia and Paraguay to end the Chaco War. The peace exhortation was in reply to the request of the League of Nations, whose Chaco Commission has presented a final peace proposal to the belligerents.

President Says He Needs Tariff Power to Cope With Foreign Countries

National Self-Containment Wanes as American Trade Demands Outlet to Markets

Bargaining Basis Laid for 1935 Naval Conference in President Roosevelt's Conciliatory Moves Affecting Philippines and Japan

The Washington Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 2—In a burst of activity, the Administration today moved into new and broader fields of development, internally and internationally.

Tariff: The President's message, carefully guarded to cushion its shock, responds to a demand for revival of trade which had been becoming increasingly vocal. The self-containment school, which last summer thought it had President Roosevelt as a charter member, is now withdrawing its more extreme demands as the painful readjustments to farming, heavy industry, railroads and shipping, required by an introvert economy, are demonstrated.

Philippines: Mr. Roosevelt conciliates the Filipinos and makes a friendly move toward Japan at the same time. Amendment of the independence bill holds out promise of flexibility to the islanders during the experimental semi-independence period, but the absolute withdrawal of military posts and the hinted scrapping of naval bases is the most significant development in Pacific politics for many months. Here is a bargaining base laid for the 1935 Naval Conference.

Armaments Abroad: American disarmament projects—unbeknown to Washington—have been before the chief European governments. They are simply a restatement of President Roosevelt's message of May 16, 1933, sent to world rulers. Their terms are recalled diplomatically to the British Government, coinciding with the arrival in London of Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-large and delegate to the Disarmament Conference.

President Roosevelt still believes firmly that a declaration of non-aggression, and binding agreement under which one state would not invade the territory of another, would be the longest step toward world security. He urges such an agreement, and as a contribution to disarmament still urges drastic reduction if not abolition of offensive arms.

Armaments at Home: Permanent effects of the air-mail dispute upon national aviation are beginning to be discernible. On the one hand, is the revelation of huge profits made by private manufacturers and on the other the demonstrated inefficiency of army planes for the task in hand. To remedy this there is increased pressure for a separate air force, as has been urged by a few leaders since the war, coupled with closer supervision and control of manufacturers.

But, in their zeal to improve the air force, Congressional leaders have outdone themselves. In a statement which sounds almost like the man-bite-dog story, Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, describes the proposed 4834-plane building program as "far beyond any sane estimate of our defensive needs." He describes the program as "based on false and dangerous doctrines" likely to be construed by the world "only as evidence either of ardent militarism or immediate war." Possibly this is the first time on record that a Minister of War has denounced a building program.

The army, however, is hoping that the air-mail venture will lead to a permanent tie-up between commercial and military aviation. They would like to carry the mails at least until June 30, and throughout to improve their equipment and remove glaring inadequacies which have been disclosed.

These hopes are all dependent on President Roosevelt's plans, and all inklings so far have pointed to a far speedier adjustment of the dispute direct with the old commercial companies.

And Past Armies: The veterans' bloc in the House, not to be daunted by Speaker Rainey's administration-inspired shelving of their benefits bill, have started another petition to bring it straightaway on the floor of the House. Republican members are almost unanimously in support of this "raid" on the Treasury, and, according to far-sighted political commentators, have thus prevented themselves from consistently advocating economy during the coming by-elections, or from logically criticizing the Administration for wasteful spending.

Compulsion in Cotton: The House Agriculture Committee favorably reported today the Bankhead bill, applying compulsory restriction for the first time in national history. Cotton in 1934, under the bill, must be restricted to 10,000,000 bales. A prohibitive tax applies to all other cotton, making it unsalable. Production quotas would be allocated to cotton-growing states, apportioned in turn down to individual farmers. The farm revolution thus enters its sternest phase.

Homes: Meanwhile, not unconnected with the Presidential message extending mortgage relief guarantees to homes, there is aired another plan for a $50,000,000 aid fund enabling anybody who likes to renovate his home. Householders will be approached and urged to repair, renovate, rebuild, and freshen-up, at cut rates from suppliers of material and builders, and with government financial support. Heavy-goods manufacturers, it is felt, will be glad to participate in such a revival and cut prices somewhat to start things going; reflected benefits are expected to start the construction industry, thinnest of all links in the national chain.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

for those who appreciate Quality Candy

TERRY SWEETS
"Home Made Candies"

A rare assortment of hard and chewy centers, fruits and nuts, all covered with delicious bitter sweet chocolate. Toothsome, tempting! Our candies, manufactured with pure cream and butter, are guaranteed in quality and taste. Attractively packaged, Terry Sweets are exceptionally low priced at **60c lb.**

Sold either directly or through authorized agents. Mail orders are promptly filled and prices include mailing charges.

MING TOY SWEETS, Inc.
28 WEST 15TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

To women of spare time we offer an attractive sales agency. Write for details.

A GUIDE TO EUROPE

EUROPE

THIS 48-page book describes 22 European Tours giving details of each day's travel, points of interest, places visited, hotels, side trips, expenses, motor tours, etc.

OBERAMMERGAU and PASSION PLAY included.

Tours cover various periods of time and several classes of accommodations. This book is a complete, concise guide, invaluable to anyone contemplating a European tour. Much of the information has been developed out of the experiences of our own experts. A copy is yours for the asking.

We specialize in Europe . . . Independent Travel and Conducted Tours. Agents for all Steamship Lines.

WALTER H. WOODS CO.
80 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

The Editor's Puzzle

261

9 "Was it my brother?" asked the girl. ~~It was~~ thought.
~~he~~ "The police ~~to be his~~
~~mere illusion was made~~
~~to. One thing for sure~~
~~that is that it wasn't~~
not my sister or boy."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Roosevelt Asks Speed As Tariff Dictator

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress, although in private they were not so positive. The trial of strength has been opened, and it will not be long now before the international position of President Roosevelt is established.

Exercise of tariff lowering power by the President, some few have foreseen may be a continual strain on his popularity. Every duty that he lowers will find a bitter critic in some particular industry, and such lobby representatives are apt to band together in a logrolling party. The president is likely to have the National Association of Manufacturers on his back in any major decision. But that is the risk he prepares to take and whether the gates of world trade open now depends upon Congress.

Has Ample Precedent

As a matter of fact, authority for the President to adjust the tariff is not so very rare, although it is so sharply different from the tariff-making species of the 1920's that it seems revolutionary. In 1794, 1809, 1810, 1815, 1854, 1884, 1890, 1897 Congress gave the President authority to alter the tariff in some shape or other.

The 1930 Act established the flexible tariff provision, under which the President could raise or lower duties 50 per cent, on advice and investigation of the Tariff Commission, and in accordance with the costs of production theory by which the tariff was supposed to level up costs at home and abroad.

This theory is now temporarily outmoded by the horse-swap method, and in practice always worked in an upward direction. Therefore, in effect, what President Roosevelt asks for today is the sharpest change from tariff-making tradition in the history of 100 Republican-Democratic battles over the issue.

Would Disarm Philippines

Simultaneous with the tariff message, President Roosevelt sent to Congress a pregnant little document on the Philippines, which urges amendment of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act to relinquish entirely all American military bases on the islands when independence goes into effect, leaving the issue of naval bases open.

The message results from two months' tense negotiation with a Philippine delegation, headed by Señor Manuel Quezon, independence leader. The Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act, passed by the lame-duck session last year, gave the islands their independence after a period of years, a season of economic and political tutelage, and retained an American military and naval foothold on the islands.

The islanders protested that their very existence depended upon continued economic relations with the United States, and that the tariff provisions of the act would ruin their trade. President Roosevelt remains silent on this issue.

They also claimed that if the United States kept a military hold on the islands it would make trouble with Japan inevitable.

This latter provision will now be half wiped out if the President's amendments are adopted in Congress. Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt urges the Filipinos to give the new act a trial and tacit assurances have been given them that if maladjustments arise, they will be fairly handled in Washington.

Will Extend Time Limit

To make this possible the time limit—Jan. 17, last—on which the act had to be accepted in the Philippine Legislature will be extended.

Compromise, therefore, between Uncle Sam and his most ambitious oversea possession, points directly toward that independence which has been a goal for a third of a century.

But there is far more behind the message than an understanding between Señor Quezon and President Roosevelt. The President's announcement of a military withdrawal from the Philippines at a definite date—if Congress agrees—is perhaps the strongest friendly gesture made to Japan since the 1930 naval conference. It follows by a few months announcement that the American Atlantic fleet was coming back from the Pacific, and is manifestly part of a chain of events intended to sweeten relations across the Pacific.

Although the American military bases are far less important than the naval bases on the Philippines, there is a broad hint that if all goes well at the 1935 naval conference, the sea foothold will be withdrawn, too. This is one of Mr. Roosevelt's strongest cards at that parley and he obviously could not give it up entirely in advance.

But hope is thereby held out to Japan that an agreement with the United States next year will be perfectly possible. It is part of a carefully considered diplomatic program, and friends of peace see only good as a consequence to this ebb in the far-flung tide of imperialism.

TO USERS OF
GLUE

We are manufacturers of pure glues for all industrial purposes. SOLD IN BULK ONLY.
MILLIGAN & HIGGINS GLUE CO.
241 E. Illinois St. Chicago, Ill. (Est. 1886) 222 Front St. New York

What! Another One?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

President Points Out Other Rulers Have Tariff Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

dollars, it has fallen to 35 per cent. The drop in the foreign trade of the United States has been even sharper. Our exports in 1933 were but 52 per cent of the 1929 volume, and 32 per cent of the 1929 value.

This has meant idle hands, still machines, ships tied to their docks, despairing farm households, and hungry industrial families. It has made infinitely more difficult the planning for economic readjustment in which the Government is now engaged.

You and I know that the world does not stand still; that trade movements and relations once interrupted can with the utmost difficulty be restored; that even in tranquil and prosperous times there is a constant shifting of trade channels.

How much greater, how much more violent is the shifting in these times of change and of stress is clear from the record of current history. Every nation must at all times be in a position quickly to adjust its taxes and tariffs to meet sudden changes and avoid severe fluctuations in both its exports and its imports.

You and I know, too, that it is important that the country possess within its borders a necessary diversity and balance to maintain a rounded national life, that it must sustain activities vital to national defense and that such interests cannot be sacrificed for passing advantage. Equally clear is the fact that a full and permanent domestic recovery depends in part upon a revived and strengthened international trade and that American exports cannot be permanently increased without a corresponding increase in imports.

Second, other governments are to an ever-increasing extent winning their share of international trade by negotiated reciprocal trade agreements. If American agricultural and industrial interests are to retain their deserved place in this trade, the American Government must be in a position to bargain for that place with other governments by rapid and decisive negotiation based upon a carefully considered program, and to grant with discernment corresponding opportunities in the American market for foreign products supplementary to our own.

If the American Government is not in a position to make fair offers for fair opportunities, its trade will be superseded. If it is not in a position at a given moment rapidly to alter the terms on which it is willing to deal with other countries, it cannot adequately protect its trade against discriminations and against bargains injurious to its interests.

Furthermore, a promise to which prompt effect cannot be given is not an inducement which can pass current at par in commercial negotiations.

For this reason, any smaller degree of authority in the hands of the Executive would be ineffective. The executive branches of virtually all other important trading countries already possess some such power.

I would emphasize that quick results are not to be expected. The successful building up of trade without injury to American producers depends upon a cautious and gradual evolution of plans.

The disposition of other countries to grant an improved place to American products should be carefully sounded and considered; upon the attitude of each must somewhat depend our future course of action. With countries which are unwilling to abandon purely restrictive national programs, or to make concessions toward the reëstablishment of international trade, no headway will be possible.

Must Be Carefully Considered

The exercise of the authority which I propose must be carefully weighed in the light of the latest information so as to give assurance that no sound and important American interest will be injuriously disturbed. The adjustment of our foreign trade relations must rest on the premise of undertaking to benefit and not to injure such interests. In a time of difficulty and unemployment such as this, the highest consideration of the position of the different branches of American production is required.

From the policy of reciprocal negotiation which is in prospect, I hope in time that definite gains will result to American agriculture and industry.

New Opportunities to Open

Important branches of our agriculture, such as cotton, tobacco, hog products, rice, cereal and fruit raising, and those branches of American industry whose mass production methods have led the world, will find expanded opportunities and productive capacity in foreign markets, and will thereby be spared in part, at least, the heart-breaking readjustments that must be necessary if the shrinkage of American foreign commerce remains permanent.

Legislation such as this is an essential step in the program of national economic recovery which the Congress has elaborated during the past year.

It is part of an emergency program necessitated by the economic crisis through which we are passing. It should provide that the trade agreements shall be terminable within a period not to exceed three years; a shorter period probably would not suffice for putting the program into effect.

In its execution, the Executive must, of course, pay due heed to the requirements of other branches of our recovery program, such as the National Industrial Recovery Act.

I hope for early action. The many immediate situations in the field of international trade that today await our attention can thus be met effectively and with the least possible delay.

Memphis Tire Dealers Object to Trade Pact

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 2 (AP)—Six Memphis tire dealers testified here yesterday in support of the Federal Trade Commission's charge that a purported discriminatory trade agreement between the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and Sears, Roebuck & Co. made competition difficult.

The commission is looking into the question of whether the business of dealers has been damaged because of the low prices offered by Sears, Roebuck & Co., as a result of an agreement with Goodyear. Mr Everett F. Harcraft, commission attorney in charge of the prosecution, said the Government is merely seeking to end the agreement.

Something New in Alibis

A motorcycle rider questioned after a collision on a downtown Kansas City street told police there were so many bright advertising signs at the intersection he could not distinguish the traffic light.

Economy Survey Ordered By Pittsburgh Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 2—Industrial and commercial Pittsburgh has been invited to tell governmental Pittsburgh where and how it can save money and keep the city running efficiently.

Patterned after retrenchment programs successfully initiated in Baltimore and Minneapolis, an economy survey has been authorized by the City Council. The Western Pennsylvania branch of the National Econmy League is to undertake the study, but the Council reserves the right to select what recommendations it pleases.

Cotton Is History

The growing of cotton in India dates further back than written history.

Talkies Reach Ethiopia

Sound motion pictures have just been introduced into Ethiopia, the first showing, which included an animated American cartoon, taking place in the presence of the Emperor and his court.

British Shipping Favors Roosevelt Reciprocity Plan

Runciman Sees International Agreements Speeding World Recovery

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 2—The British Government's eagerness to collaborate with President Roosevelt's new scheme for reciprocal trade agreements is emphasized in a statement on the depressed United Kingdom shipping by Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the United Kingdom Board of Trade.

Addressing the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Shipping here yesterday, Mr. Runciman said the time is rapidly arriving when, as regards that industry, international agreements would have been negotiated in the interests of a revival of world trade generally. British shipping, Mr. Runciman continued, was now having to put up with competition it believed unfair.

Referring to British shipping's demand for retaliation, Mr. Runciman continued, "We are not going to embark on new discriminations, unless we can see they will be effective, and without weighing very carefully what must be the natural repercussions. We do not intend what happened last summer to be the last word. We may have some things to say to foreign countries which we did not say then.

"All I ask is that the same treatment should be dealt out to the United Kingdom mercantile marine as we give foreign nations here—free access, no discriminating dues, nothing that would tend to place us at an unfair disadvantage."

Mr. Runciman also said he desired other states to meet Britain as they met last summer; to come around a table and see how they all stood; to measure the risks which all ran. The solution, he added, would not then be impossible.

Concerning the demand for state subsidies for British shipping, he called upon his hearers to make good their claims in the light of competing demands upon the Treasury from other industries.

Ornithologists Plan Wild Goose Chase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., March 2—A joint Carnegie Institute-Cornell University expedition of ornithologists will start for upper British Columbia early next month on a wild goose chase, it was announced by the zoölogy department here. Moreover, they will break all established records for this traditional sport by pursuing the geese to their nesting places by means of canoes, dog sleds and on snowshoes, and will even pursue migratory flights by airplanes.

The object of the chase is a very rare fowl known as the Ross snow goose, which has flirted with civilization by putting in occasional public appearances in winter, but has hitherto managed to hatch its young in privacy. Eskimos may have seen it, zoölogists believe, but in their simple way they have remembered only such data as might apply to three varieties of white geese.

Ornithologists, therefore, will track geese to White Horse or to Skagway, and fly after them to the Great Bear Lake or the Great Slave Lake, to write their private lives. Dr. George Miksch Sutton, curator of birds at Cornell University, will take his paints along in case there is an odd moment for a wild goose portrait.

Trade Flight to Show U. S. Goods to Soviet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—The new commercial relationship between the United States and Soviet Russia is to be signalized by a trade flight from New York to Moscow early in May to introduce American consumer goods to the Russian market, according to an announcement by the International Flight Corporation of New York today.

The project has the approval of the Soviet Foreign Office and the coöperation of Amtorg Trading Corporation, the announcement said.

Samples of American-made products will be flown to Moscow and to many of the chief cities in Russia in an extensive flying schedule within the Soviet Republic. On the return flight, the airplane will carry samples of Russian products suitable for American importation.

MILTON, MASS.
Coal
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
Godfrey Coal Co.
NRA
64 Adams St. Tel. BLUehills 0502

Sprague Criticizes Business Leaders For 'Greedy Chiseling'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—Business men are greedily going to Washington for selfish concessions, instead of exhibiting that business enterprise which alone can lead out of the depression, declared Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, who recently resigned as adviser to the Treasury in protest against the current monetary policy, in an address delivered to the Brown University Club here last night.

"I am not nearly as critical of the Administration as I am of a large proportion of the business executives of this country," he said. Dr. Sprague held that various federal relief expenditures could stimulate business only temporarily and could not for long take the place of it. The time has come, therefore, when business itself must show vigorous enterprise, and expand its markets by keeping prices down, rather than raise profits by putting prices up, he declared.

Instead of this initiative, Dr. Sprague saw in the recovery meeting in Washington only evidence of business men "talking of unfair competition and chiselers."

"After all, unemployment is the result of errors in judgment made by ourselves, the directing classes," he continued. "That explains the momentum which the President has gained with the American people. It is, therefore, with hesitation that one takes an attitude of criticism toward governmental policy." Dr. Sprague reiterated his previous declaration that the monetary and National Recovery Act policies of the Administration are such as to make it difficult for business enterprise.

Fascism Selects 400 Stanch Blackshirts For Italian Chamber

ROME, March 2 (AP)—The Grand Council of Fascism yesterday selected 400 stanch Blackshirts for election to the 29th Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Premier Mussolini, who also held a seat in the last chamber, heads the list. More than half the new membership sat in the old chamber.

During the term of these Fascists the Chamber will be called upon to "decide its own fate," Il Duce has announced. This was interpreted generally as meaning it will be expected to enact legislation for its own dissolution.

The candidates chosen were drawn from a list of 1000 names presented by the nation's workers' and employers' federations and leading civic associations. They will go before the voters on election day, March 25, but voting under the Facist system is a mere formality.

Less than a dozen bachelors managed to get their names on a list of 400 members of the new Chamber. The council's severity toward single men is a further reflection of the attitude of Premier Benito Mussolini.

The successful candidates will convene April 28.

Dean Pound Sees Hope For Coöperative Effort

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 2 (AP)—Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School has a nice way of telling what's wrong with Main Street.

"Main-Street-ism," he told a Western University mass meeting Feb. 28, is nothing more than a "disinclination to coöperate." He was talking on current legal trends. "One of the things that explains the breakdown of law and order," he explained, "is that we haven't learned to coöperate—and if we can't coöperate, we shall have to learn to centralize." Of the future he was sanguine. He saw it as one of real coöperation and a steady growth of official coöperation.

A Movable City

Mobeetie, Texas, "mother city of the Panhandle," has had three different names and been located on three different sites.

NEW, LOW PRICES
for Monitor Readers in and About Boston
—Take advantage of them—
NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES, Inc.
See phone book for division nearest you.

Furniture Storage
Fireproof Construction
Silver Vaults
Large Heated Rooms For Distribution of Estates
Metropolitan Storage Warehouse Co.
134 Massachusetts Avenue
Just across Harvard Bridge from Boston Entrance on Vassar Street
University 8180

Back from the Laundry —and really clean
14 pounds $1
All flat work portion of bundle (bed and table linen) is ironed.
"ASK MR. ALLEN"
Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury, and Jamaica Plain.
NRA
ALLEN LAUNDRY
62 LINDEN PARK ST., ROXBURY
HIGHLANDS 5200

The Yarn Shops
198 Summer Street
Opp. Side Entrance South Station Lib. 9656
89 Massachusetts Avenue
Near Commonwealth Avenue KEN. 4658
BOSTON
THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS
OLD FASHIONED WOOLEN YARN 10c oz.
ZEPHYR YARN 28c oz.
Other Yarns at Factory Prices.
Free Knitting Advice.
Readers entitled to 10% discount for 1 week ending March 10.

To NEW YORK
To BOSTON
$2
6 Trips Daily
Latest Type Motor Coaches
LIBerty 5867
DE LUXE LIMOUSINES
BOSTON-HARTFORD $2
Round Trip $3.60
De Luxe I-R-T-Co. Busses
BOSTON-PROVIDENCE $1
"Over the New Highway"
Every 30 Minutes
WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED Term. 103 Front St., Worcester. 3-7670
SHORT LINE TERM., HARTFORD High and Allyn Sts. Phone 6-4200
HOTEL ASTOR TERM., NEW YORK 220 West 45th St. Phone CH-4-7730
VICTORIA-BERKSHIRE LINES
257 TREMONT ST. OPP. MET. THEATRE
1 CAMBRIDGE ST., SCOLLAY SQ.

Stop!
Park Your Car in one of Boston's most modern garages
Monthly Rates on Day Parking
Only three minutes from Christian Science church
NRA
State Garage Inc.
16-18 STONEHOLM STREET
BOSTON
OPPOSITE 112 NORWAY ST.
KENmore 6770

Filene's
BOSTON
DARK crepe with BRIGHT print contrast
Xtra size dresses $6.95
JACKET effect with slenderizing narrow revers. Vestee set-in and lower sleeves of bright silk print. Flattering—practical—youthful. Brown, black, navy. SIZES 42 TO 52. TWO other styles not sketched, small figured print with dark scalloped vestee front—and raindrop print with surplo front, $6.95
Sixth Floor
Filene's machine-made dress shop

AND
ADAMS SWETT
RUG CLEANSERS
Since 1856
Throughout the extreme rise and fall in prices, we have maintained a stability based on our costs for good workmanship plus good working material. Therefore, our prices are no higher today than before the N. R. A.
130 Kemble Street, Roxbury NRA HIGhlands 4100

Limiting Acreage Brings Criticism By Norman Thomas

Socialist Leader Gives World Planning as Workers' Goal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—Strong disagreement with the acreage control program of the Department of Agriculture to limit crop production was voiced by Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, in a statement made public today by the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation.

Mr. Thomas' criticism of the New Deal program as it relates to agriculture follows the reply by Mr. John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924, to the pamphlet by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, entitled: "America Must Choose" on Wednesday, in which Mr. Davis found grave fault with the major part of the Administration's policies.

Mr. Thomas declares "There is no escape" from Mr. Wallace's conclusion "That America must choose between economic nationalism, economic internationalism or some planned and charted middle ground."

"Like Mr. Wallace, my hand and heart are in favor of economic internationalism," he says.

"There are two points I should like to make in the discussion which Mr. Wallace has invited," Mr. Thomas continues. "The first has to do with consumption in America.

Clothed in Rags

"Ought not Mr. Wallace to distinguish with more emphasis and in greater detail between the amount of cotton and foodstuffs which the people of the United States can afford to buy and the amount they could use to advantage? The 'forgotten men' under the Agricultural Administration Act are the share-croppers. The landlord is paid for reducing acreage at the expense of these miserable peons who get under the contracts nothing but pious hopes for their well-being. Has anyone of the Government's extensive statistical bureaus ever figured how much more cotton we could use in America if the children of the cotton-growers were not clothed in rags and had at least two suits of underwear apiece, or if their mothers had a clean supply of sheets for the bed or if the men who work in the cotton mills had two clean shirts a week? It is one of the most tragic sights in the world to see the rags in which share-croppers and their children are clothed at the very moment when hundreds of thousands of them are either being driven homeless on the roads or compelled to exist in shacks unfit for pigs without putting plow in ground.

"As for dairy products, to which Mr. Wallace refers, back in the boom times of 1928 health authorities estimated that New York City was using only about half of the milk which the best balanced ration for children required, and this largely because of the cost of milk to consumers whose wages compelled them to count every cent.

World Planning

"A second point which requires more discussion is the clear necessity that in our day and generation world trade will require world planning. Bargaining between national governments on trade relations is only a step beyond bargaining between individuals. Indeed, theoretically a better case can be made for the old Cobdenite free trade than for such bargaining. But it would be an academic case. A country which, despite Mr. John W. Davis, has definitely abandoned the laissez-faire economics which had long since broken down, cannot and will not marry national planning to international free trade. It was already too late for that in 1924 when Mr. Davis himself gave us no clear lead toward an international economy.

"As a Socialist sees it, the same arguments that make national planning imperative make world planning the ultimate goal. Such planning must lay low most tariff barriers and treat the problem from the standpoint of the well-being of workers in Africa no less than in America. But it will require more than breaking a tariff yoke, more than national planning with trade bargains between nations. That something more will scarcely be reached except as we work consciously toward the interpretation in action of the great slogan: 'Workers of the World, Unite!'"

Soviet Fliers Ready For Arctic Rescue Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—Three Soviet fliers are here today awaiting word from Moscow that will start them on their way to the Arctic regions to rescue 101 men, women and children now stranded on an ice floe off the northeast coast of Siberia.

The fliers are Sigismund Levanesky, Mauricius Slepnoff and George Ushnak, who arrived here from Moscow on Wednesday to join an air expedition that will fly to the aid of the marooned Russians. Mr. Levanesky took part in the rescue of James Mattern when he was stranded in Siberia.

Mr. Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, with whom the fliers will confer here today, said the Soviet air men had not yet arranged for equipment, but might use American aircraft. The Russians to whose aid they expect to fly were members of the crew and passengers of the Soviet freighter Chelyuskin, which sank on Feb. 13 while en route from Archangel to Vladivostok.

U. S. Employees in Europe Have Pay Day but No Pay

PARIS, March 2 (AP)—Yesterday was pay day for American Government employees, but in 11 European countries, the day ended without pay for employees ranging in rank from ambassadors on down to the stenographers of fourth secretaries.

Their pay checks were held up in the central disbursing bureau in Paris by the delay at Washington in passage of the McReynolds bill which would adjust losses due to variations in the foreign exchange markets. The situation was difficult, for most diplomats have to pay their rents on the first of the month just as their fellow countrymen back home.

Course in Temperance

Following repeal, public schools of Springfield, Mo., instituted a comprehensive course in temperance as part of the curriculum.

Nickels and Dollars Flow To Help the Imponderables

Hits Rich Chord

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Vincent Astor

Chairman Women's Committee, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society Drive.

Fund to Endow New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"This is only the Women's Division," Mrs. Vincent Astor said, with a sort of eighteenth century humility, as she stood under simulated blue stars on the roof garden of the Waldorf-Astoria and asked a company of annual subscribers and friends of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York to give all they could, so the society could go on with its share in the imponderables which cheer and inspire mankind.

And to watch her as she smiled gravely out of very blue eyes, and spoke with a vast simplicity, one had a sudden impression that the smile, and the simplicity, and the air of competence and sincerity were all that were needed to fit wings to the money in people's pockets and cause it to fly straight into the fund.

This socially prominent woman who is wife of a noted financier painted no dire picture of what would happen if the Philharmonic, which was founded in 1842, and the Symphony Society, founded in 1878 and joined with the Philharmonic in 1928, were allowed by lack of support to cease to exist.

She simply stood there, as slender as a willow in a garden, with golden hair framing a Greuze-like smile, and a scrap of paper held in her hands on which she had jotted down in an angular hand the fact that she was going to report some $58,000 that day in subscriptions. She leaned a little toward the microphone because her voice is of light timbre, and she said:

Never Doubts Success

"We have some gifts to tell you about later; but if you haven't given, or find now you can give more than you already have, do tell us so we can see before we go down from here, how we are getting on."

The thought apparently could not enter her head that the fund was not getting on.

And Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who makes the most effortless and beautifully turned speeches, looked up and smiled benignly as a man will who admires a speech as a work of art because it is simple and goes to the point.

Later, when it had turned out that "we" were getting on to the extent of above $250,000, in a drive for $500,000, and people had mostly gone their way, Mrs. Astor gathered up her brick-colored subscription cards and put them in her bag; she took off her hat and ran a quick hand through her hair and said:

"You know, the thing I like about this drive is that a lot of people are sending us in little sums. We know they are sending them because they love the music of the Philharmonic and wish it to go on.

"You heard Mr. Harkness read the letter from the little choir boy in the Middle West. Such a nice letter, from a 13-year-old. 'I am 13, and I enjoy my choir work, and I greatly hope your orchestra shall (sic) be able to continue, and I send you $1 which I got for my singing.'

Nickels and Dimes Help, Too

"I had a letter this morning from Toronto with a check in it for $300, and I had another letter with two dimes and a nickel, fitted very nicely into a piece of cardboard and marked, 'It isn't much, but then, I would never have enough to pay for the enjoyment I have had listening on my radio to the music of your orchestra, and I send what I can.'"

Mrs. Astor has said that she "didn't work much on committees." She wouldn't be a dummy committee member, and she didn't like very much to work in the helter-skelter of committees whipped together for the sake of their members' names and acting in a foggy manner.

"I like to do what I do directly," she said.

She managed to get to France a bare month before an order went through, prohibiting wives and sisters and mothers from going over if their men folk were there. Her husband had gone in, with the navy, and she got to Bordeaux where she ran the canteen, and fed 5000 men a day.

When she came back she decided she would do only those things she could really enter into. She took two college courses, one in economics, and another in social science; two days a week she went into a classroom, and she had to get in at least an hour's outside study every day, too.

Some Criticism, Naturally

She had heard, too, as many have who have come in contact recently with drives for funds for charitable purposes:

"But $500,000 to support a musical organization? We ought not to spend money that way, ought we, when people are hungry, and need shoes, and blankets, and coals to warm their homes?"

Music, the great music of a symphony society, comes among the imponderables. One may not be hungry, in the way that a man who has not eaten is hungry, but one may well be lost and cold for the things that enrich.

"It would," said this slim woman who believes in going into only the things for which she wants, actively, to work, "be a queer world, from which letters and art and music had been subtracted. What would it be like, if everyone were happy and comfortable about housing, and about what to wear, and what to eat, but had nothing to look at, nothing to read, no music to hear!

"You hear people say that this country is in the midst of a social revolution. Isn't it, better, a spiritual revival? Isn't it a sign, when the morning mail brings me quarters and dollar bills, and checks for $5 from exiled New Yorkers living in California, who want to go on hearing the Philharmonic, that the idea that man does not live by bread alone has taken on new meaning, and that people are turning around, restlessly, in the midst of materialism, groping a way back to things they may have lost, for the while?"

Long the Twain Hath Flourished

The Philharmonic-Symphony?

For 92 years the two organizations, severally and jointly, have presented the greatest performances of the masters of music. James Huneker said "The history of the Philharmonic is the history of music in America."

Conductors have been men whose names are on the golden roll of musical history.

Symphony concerts self-supporting?

"Never in this world," say Mr. Flagler, president of the society, and Mrs. Astor in almost one voice.

Not that the comparatively few people who supported the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts have not been privileged and glad to do so. Up to this year a public drive was never even contemplated. But a time came when it seemed best to admit the general public to a share in carrying on an activity which is not an affectation, but an artistic necessity in a civilized world, an activity full of complexities of management and operation yet justifying any labor.

Always the tickets have been priced at far less than the cost of the performances presented.

Many devices have been impressed into service to reduce the cost of the concerts, without shortening the seasons or impairing the quality of the concerts. Mr. Flagler has himself paid deficits since 1922 of $1,048,152.41. But along with that discouraging item, a fund was established and has grown to $202,052.29, to pension members of the orchestra whose loyal service entitled them to such care when their labors were done.

Things are going well with the fund, but there's room for more giving. Only $150,000 a year for three years' probable deficits is being asked for. The cost of operating the Philharmonic for its season is a shade more than $51,000 less than the operating cost of the Boston Symphony. But none can say with less quality in the concerts.

Since 1919 New York has become the acknowledged music capital of the world. The Philharmonic-Symphony Society is one of the foremost organizations of the world.

The radio world has come to look to its concerts for stimulation and enjoyment and inspiration. How else did Arturo Toscanini come by letters sent personally to him, inclosing something upward of $1800 in small contributions, from people who wrote also, in varying words and many languages, that they could not imagine that the concerts must cease, because people withheld the money necessary to have them go on.

A radio sponsor, with advertising talk sprinkled in among Bach and Tchaikovsky and Mozart and Beethoven? Perhaps, some time, but it would really be better not.

Mrs. Astor put on her hat, looked quickly at the thermometer which registers progress of the drive. A smile crossed her face from a venture definitely succeeding. . . .

Something she said sums up the reason for her being head of the Women's Division. She was talking about one's place in the world—

"A chance to be a part of it; a chance to learn from it; a chance to be of use, in some degree."

Robber Is Sentenced

UTICA, N. Y., March 1 (AP)—Donald Walker, 24, of Boston, yesterday was sentenced to serve 15 to 30 years in the Attica State Prison for participating in the holdup of the Postal Telegraph office here the night of Nov. 5.

PWA Gives Him His Fortunate Opportunity

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Joseph Portanova Making Head of William C. Crawford

Retired Principal of Boston Trade School Recalls "Time When" He Had the Young Sculptor in his School—But He Was Studying Cabinet-Making Then.

Pupil Has Advantage Now as He Models Portrait Bust of Former Headmaster

Beyond the Charles River Basin, past the jail and the morgue, you will find a crisscross of narrow streets. And in one of these hilly byroads is a dark door—which tells you nothing. But this is where Mr. William C. Crawford has been spending his afternoons.

After 20 years of service as Principal of the Boston Trade School, which he founded, Mr. Crawford, who retired in 1932, delights in the contact brought about with one of his former pupils, through the CWA. Posing for a sculptor he didn't mind at all, for he didn't have to hold one position a long time as in sitting for a painting, and while the modeling progressed he and the artist talked. They talked about the Trade School, for one thing, and the years before 1926, when Mr. Joseph Portanova was learning cabinet-making, before ever he attended art classes or met Mr. Cyrus E. Dallin, his friend, instructor and critic.

Mr. Portanova is one of the artists engaged on the Public Works of Art project. He is extremely happy to have been assigned the bronze portrait bust of his own beloved headmaster and has thoroughly enjoyed the latter's comments, as he molded the preliminary clay with skillful fingers.

In the small third-story room in the North End is an interesting collection of the sculptor's work, including a bust of Mr. Fabien Sevitzky. The piece which he cherishes most of all is a plaster head of his mother.

For five years he designed furniture for an exclusive Boston firm, but the "luxury" products, such as hand-carved chairs and fine, period tables, were not in sufficient demand during the past, lean years to provide him with employment.

The CWA project came none too soon. One of the most pleasant things about it is the way in which it is bringing together many of the best known artists in New England, in a coöperative scheme of decoration. This will not only acquaint school children—some of whom, incredible as it may seem, have never seen an original painting—with the finer works of art, but will also transform bleak wall spaces, ugly entrances, forbidding halls into such motifs of design that their beauty should have its effect on the mentality of all who see them.

Miss Helen E. Cleaves, director of manual arts in the Boston Public Schools says, "We hope this may mean that democracy will become a patron of the arts, as kings and princes have been in the past."

Who Said What

Pungent comments culled from speeches about New England yesterday:

Prof. Frank L. Simpson, chairman Massachusetts Crime Commission, to Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association in Boston—

"There exists among the police departments . . a spirit of coöperation and willingness to suppress crime . . . but it is necessary that there be somebody to take command . . . when the situation covers an extensive area. Crime has created a public hysteria . . . which may produce an organization which will take from local communities all power over their police departments. The present system is weak. . . ."

The Rev. Henry W. Hobson, bishop of southern Ohio, at Trinity Episcopal Church in Boston—

"Man requires light to truly live. That light must come from some source outside himself."

Mayor Richard M. Russell, of Cambridge, to combined service clubs in Cambridge—

"If local government weakens, more powers will be assumed by the states . . . if states weaken more power will be assumed by the Federal Government . . . unless local units act, we will . . . find ourselves living under semimilitary discipline . . . in a regimented bureaucracy."

Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale economist, to Foreign Policy Association in Worcester, Mass.—

"What caused the economic misery? . . . to this question I have little hesitation in suggesting . . . debt and deflation. Let me disclaim any faith in the commodity dollar . . . as would make it the ultimate solution of all social and international ills."

Prof. Manley O. Hudson, of Harvard Law School, in radio talk—

"The League of Nations is not a perfect organization for the harmonious handling of all world affairs . . . but it must remain. The condemnation of war . . . is today far more general than it has ever been . . . and it has been solemnly written into the laws of nations. . . . The world is today better prepared for meeting the crises in international affairs than it has ever been before. . . . If the League did not exist today it or an organization similar to it would have to be created . . . it is inevitable that the mind of the American college student . . . should be most seriously challenged by this . . . experiment in international government."

Turn From CWA To Avoid 'Shock'

(Continued from Page 1)

those now on CWA. "There will be no more leaf-raking," Mr. Hopkins said today. "The new jobs will really mean something."

Material From Localities

Materials for the threefold program of the future will probably be supplied entirely by states and local communities, Mr. Hopkins said today, although exceptions may be made in certain cases where local treasuries have been drained. Of the entire $482,000,000 spent by the Federal Government for the CWA between Nov. 15 and Feb. 10, about $60,000,000 was spent for materials. About three times that much came from the states and municipalities.

Demobilization of civil works called for reduction of the rolls today to 2,609,500; March 9, to 2,337,350; March 16, to 2,062,200; March 23, to 1,787,050 and on March 30 to 1,505,500.

The Federal Relief Administration yesterday took over complete control of relief in North Dakota because of lack of coöperation of state authorities. This makes five states in which the Federal Administration has stepped in to handle local relief without aid whatsoever from local authorities. The other states are Georgia, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Kentucky.

Washington Watches Manchu Ceremonies Without Recognition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 2—In the Department of State, Far Eastern experts watched the accession of the Emperor Kang Teh to the Manchu throne, but as far as could be distinguished, either there or in the White House, there was no deviation toward recognition of the new government. The Roosevelt Administration indorsed the Stimson policy of nonrecognition, and remains bound by that commitment.

But at the same time, there is a noticeable warming-up toward Japan. The new Ambassador, Mr. Hiroshi Saito, special spokesmen of good will like Prince Tokugawa, and other factors, have greatly ameliorated the situation. There are even indications that the Administration would not mind toning-down the nonrecognition policy if graceful methods could be found. It is recognized that the policy was legalistic, at best, and has done nothing to prevent Japan's advance.

The technical nonrecognition of the new monarch is nevertheless an embarrassment, and authorities here are on the search for a way out with no tangible prospects of finding it.

Rearmed Reich Under Controls Wins France

(Continued from Page 1)

Reich to postpone for two years its request to construct an armed air force. The significance of this condition is that France requires this time to reorganize and strengthen its own army of the air.

British Must Agree

In effect, then, this would mean that unless Britain agrees to contract formal obligations of assistance against a violator of the convention—obligations which the British Government has repeatedly refused to undertake—France must reserve full freedom to arm as it thinks best. Thus, the conversations in Paris yesterday between Captain Eden and the French ministers, which were apparently inconclusive mark, in fact the crystallization of the most serious crisis since the disarmament efforts began.

To understand the situation it is necessary to realize that the recent nationalistic resurgence in France brought to power a Cabinet of which, in words attributed to one of its own members recently, "every single minister is convinced that Germany intends to make war within 10 years and probably sooner."

Furthermore, the entire French opinion today is persuaded that the Reich is already dangerously rearmed and is continuing its preparations for aggressive conflict.

Fundamentally the choice facing France, as Notre Temps remarks today, "is between a free-for-all armament race and a regulated armament race." Pointing out that the Reich's will to rearm and Britain's refusal to assume obligations of mutual assistance are largely responsible, the paper puts a good part of blame on France. "If a short time ago France appeared sincerely resolved to reduce its armaments and thus make it possible to maintain Germany in a disarmed state, it has now clearly renunced those intentions and to that extent shares responsibility for the present situation."

Patterson Heads I.C.C. Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Mr. W. J. Patterson was appointed director of the bureau of safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, replacing Mr. W. P. Borland, who retired yesterday after 30 years' government service. Mr. Patterson came to Washington from Fargo, N. D.

Kang Dons 'Mufti' To Hear Radio On Coronation Rites

Enjoys Tasty Dish of Fungi in American Sack Suit

HSINKING, (Changchun), Manchoukuo, March 2 (AP)—The Emperor Kang Teh, disdaining his dragon robes, donned an American sack suit today as he began his reign over 34,000,000 subjects.

Using chopsticks with no apparent appetite, the former Mr. Pu Yi toyed with Chinese chow mein, shark's fins, rare fungi called "Buddha's Ears," dove's eggs, octopus tentacles, lily roots and bamboo shoots.

Occasionally the Emperor switched from native dishes to such American fare as ham and eggs, flapjacks, baked beans and apple pie. With a green fountain pen protruding from a breast pocket, he walked about the palace grounds in superb weather. He interrupted the short walk to play with his pet mastiff.

Thereafter, returning to his tiny office, Kang Teh examined a great heap of gifts and read papers describing the enthronement.

Throughout the morning a succession of distinguished Manchu, Japanese and Mongolian visitors streamed in, offering congratulations and bearing gifts. There was a state banquet shortly after noon.

After an afternoon nap, he lost no time in plunging again into the many tasks confronting him. He placed the new imperial jade seal upon state papers, chatted with his Premier and tutor—Mr. Cheng Hsiao-hsu—and read congratulatory telegrams.

In the evening he heard a wireless description of his enthronement before finally retiring at midnight. With an American set, he picked up Nanking, Shanghai, Manila and Tokyo.

The Emperor is a great admirer of King George V, and will follow British court procedure. Like the British monarch, Kang Teh is an ardent advocate of the simple life.

No Wonder He's Good

After taking 19 written examinations in an effort to qualify for an automobile driver's license a Hollister, Calif., Filipino passed his driving test with a 100 per cent rating.

A favorite in 2½ million homes!

Instant Postum is the favorite mealtime drink in 2½ million American homes. For two reasons—first, because of its rich, full-bodied flavor—and second, because it is so easy to make.

It can be made instantly in the cup—in a jiffy you have a steaming, fragrant cup of goodness—mellow and satisfying. And Postum-made-with-hot-milk is a favorite with children. It's good for them, too—for Postum-made-with-hot-milk combines the wholesomeness of the wheat and bran in Postum with all the nourishing qualities of milk. Get Instant Postum at your grocer's—or Postum Cereal, the kind you boil. And remember—Postum is one of the most inexpensive drinks you can serve! A product of General Foods.

Postum

"THERE'S A REASON"

Serve CHOW MEIN at Home

Chow Mein always makes an enjoyable luncheon. Oriental Show-You Chow Mein noodles are made of the finest quality noodles, fried a rich brown, kept crisp and crunchy in vacuum cans. You can also buy Oriental Show-You Chop Suey in cans—just heat and serve. No bother, quick and not expensive.

Ask your grocer.

Oriental Show-You

You will be delighted with the secrets of Oriental cookery revealed in the Oriental Show-You cook book. Write for copy.

Oriental Show-You Co
Columbia City, Indiana

HIGH TEST SAFETY PACKAGE

REX LYE

Opens Clogged Drains.
Keeps Drains Open.

AT ALL GROCERS

How to Make

SPANISH CREAM

1 tablespoon Cox's Gelatine
2 cups milk
2 eggs, separated
¼ cup sugar
½ tablespoon vanilla extract
Pinch of salt

Sprinkle Gelatine into milk, leave ten minutes. Place on fire in double boiler, stir until dissolved. Add egg yolks beaten with one-half of sugar and cook until slightly thickened. Take from fire, add egg whites beaten to froth and mixed with remaining sugar. Stir briskly, add vanilla, salt. Pour into wet mold. Place in refrigerator over night.

Write for your copy of "Cox's Gelatine Recipes"—It's FREE.

THE COX GELATINE COMPANY
DEPT. B., 546 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK

Cox's INSTANT POWDERED GELATINE

Saves Work!

Wright's Silver Cream has gone in for heavy house cleaning. It saves work and time. See what a quick shine it puts on the refrigerator, electric stove, porcelain, tile, silver and chromium fixtures.

Send for a free sample jar

J. A. WRIGHT & CO. Inc.
50 Emerald St. Keene, N. H.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Between you and me..

"YOU CAN PROVE TO YOURSELF HOW LONG OLD DUTCH WILL LAST BY PUTTING THE DATE ON THE NEXT PACKAGE YOU BUY."

"THAT'S AN IDEA, AND I'LL DO IT. I'VE NOTICED ALREADY HOW MANY MORE THINGS YOU CAN CLEAN WITH OLD DUTCH."

Old Dutch does it because it's made with pure "SEISMOTITE"

"Seismotite" (pronounced sīs'-mo-tīte) is a fine, scratchless cleaning and polishing material of volcanic origin. It cleans more things, cleans quicker and doesn't scratch. Seismotite particles cover more surface because they are flaky and flat-shaped like this. That's why Old Dutch goes further and does more cleaning per penny of cost. Avoid cleansers containing destructive grit.

Old Dutch is ideal for cleaning any surface on which water may be used—floors, woodwork, painted walls, kitchen utensils, glassware, etc. And it polishes as it cleans fine porcelain, enamel and tile. It's kind to the hands, doesn't clog drains, is odorless and removes odors.

Buy a package of Old Dutch today and test it thoroughly on all your cleaning tasks. You'll prove to yourself that there is no substitute for its quality and economy.

Doesn't Scratch

CUDAHY

221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. | 64 Macaulay Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada | 101 St. John St., London, E. C. 1, England

Faber's Fiancée Turns Over $3850 To State Police

Rose Kneller Refuses to Tell Where She Got the Money

Miss Rose Kneller, fiancée of Abe Faber, was arrested today on charges of larceny and receiving stolen property.

Her arrest took place in the offices of Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Massachusetts commissioner of public safety and head of the state police. The arrest links her with Faber and the Millen brothers now awaiting trial for the murder of two policemen in the Needham Trust Company robbery.

Miss Kneller turned over $3580 to the State. She refused to answer questions put by the state police.

The money was in bills of various denominations, stowed in wrapping paper and newspapers and tied up with a string.

Miss Kneller retained Mr. John Daley of Boston as counsel. The actual transfer of the money took place in the Sagar Jewelry store in Washington Street where Miss Kneller is employed.

A flood of admissions continued today to turn a tide of damaging evidence against the three men charged with the slaying of two policemen in the Needham Trust robbery.

Irving and Murton Millen, the two men held in New York pending extradition, have forsaken their morose silence and added their reported confession of guilt to that already offered by their partner, Abraham Faber.

Out of the welter of criminal evidence emerges signs of glaring weaknesses in the machinery which society has set up for its own mutual protection.

In his reported confession of participation in the Needham holdup, Murton Millen said:

"I saw a cop (Forbes McLeod) coming across the railroad tracks. I up with the (machine) gun, and let him have it. Then we decided to get out of the place, so running true to the plans, we kidnaped a couple of the (bank) men. We got our ideas of that business from the work of Pretty Boy Floyd."

Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd is an Oklahoma bandit. He is an outlaw sought by police for murder, robbery and kidnaping, and his activities made lurid fodder for the avid appetite of that section of the press which dwells on the details and "romance" of crime. These accounts apparently provided suggestions to the Millen brothers. They said they read the papers thoroughly.

"Our defense will be insanity—if we can get away with it," is Irving Millen's alleged statement as extradition proceedings bring them closer to the day of judicial reckoning.

Richmond Bank Robbed

RICHMOND, Va., March 2 (AP)—Six armed bandits today held up a guard of the State-Planters Bank and Trust Company, and robbed him of $60,000 in currency.

Officials said that the robbery occurred presumably while the guard, William H. Coghill, was on his way from the Federal Reserve Bank. He was stopped at the entrance to an alley. Traffic police on duty on busy city streets near by were unaware of the robbery until the bandits' car had sped out of the alley.

Unemployed Architects Try for Stevens Prize

If you were president of an institution contemplating erection of a new educational structure and neither you nor any of the trustees knew exactly what kind of a building you wanted, how would you go about getting expert advice without too much damage to the pocketbook, bearing in mind that architects plans cost real money?

Mr. Harvey N. Davis, president of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., has solved the problem by offering prizes totaling $75 for best designs submited for a building to be erected on the school's property overlooking the Hudson. He has chosen a group of 30 alumni of the architectural department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology whose members are at present unemployed.

They Brought the Model From India

Courtesy of Bornes Marouteau & Co. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Is Also Statue of Jam Shri Rawalji

And He Was Founder of the Indian House of Nawanagar, Living in 1531. Bronze Statue Was Made by Herbert Haseltine to Be Erected in Jamnagar, Capital of the State of Nawanagar. Commissioned by the Late Maharajah of Nawanagar Who Had His Horse Brought Over to Pose As the Charger—and the Horse Liked His Tea!

Maharajah's Steed Lionized By Social Circles in Paris

Herbert Haseltine Shows His Sculptures in Boston and Brings Forth Story of Horse That Lived in Studio in Auteuil

A horse at a tea party in the Rue du Docteur Blanche!

Paris was enchanted, for it is not often that the steed of an Indian prince is guest of honor at a studio in Auteuil.

"He always lapped his tea up the way a dog does. He liked the sugar at the bottom of the bowl," Mr. Herbert Haseltine told a Monitor reporter, at the Fogg Art Museum, where the exhibition of his sculptured British champion animals of race-track and farm opened yesterday. Famous the world over for his remarkable achievements in bronze, marble and stone animals, Mr. Haseltine has many amusing and interesting anecdotes to relate about his unusual models.

Having already chronicled in plastic form the quality attained in the English steeple-chaser, the sturdy polo pony, bred in Ireland, the Suffolk Punch draught-horse, the dappled Percheron of France, the Aberdeen bull, the Southdown ewe, and even the Yorkshire pig, descendant of a Chinese dynasty; and having been commissioned in 1908 by His Majesty, Edward the Seventh, to make a bronze statue of his charger, Kildare, it was logical enough that this sculptor should be the one chosen by the Maharajah Jamsaheb of Nawanagar to execute an equestrian statue, using the romantic figure of Jam Rawalji, warrior ancestor of His Highness and founder, in 1535, of the present dynasty.

When Ashawani Kumar, the Prince's valuable Kathiawar stallion, arrived in Paris, the small army of native grooms and stable boys who had accompanied him on his 12,000-mile journey changed their robes and turbans for worsted suits and felt hats, and, looking even funnier to European eyes, persuaded the noble creature to enter the stall which the artist had erected in his studio. It was a large room, fortunately, said to be used frequently by models, such as African wild cats, crows, monkeys, sheep dogs and macaws. He was exercised in the Bois; and an ex-officer of the Imperial Russian Army was engaged to ride him about the studio for the required positions. He was extremely intelligent, Mr. Haseltine recalled, and looked up sharply every time he heard an airplane, or some bird foreign to India. And he thoroughly enjoyed those tea parties in the afternoons.

The Maharajah himself graciously posed, in London, permitting over 30 sittings, although everyone had said to Mr. Haseltine, "Oh, you won't get him to sit for you. He can't bear to keep still long enough." On appearing at the studio for the first time, however, the sculptor told him he would work only under one condition, that His Highness move about a good deal; that he entertain his friends while posing, or attend to some of his affairs such as dictating letters. He had such a good time doing this that he went joyfully and spontaneously for all the other sittings desired, and when, due to unforeseen circumstances the artist could not be present at the unveiling on the date set for it, he insisted on postponing the ceremony until Mr. Haseltine could attend.

The works now on exhibition at the Fogg Museum portray not only the physical shape and texture, but the character of actual winners in the showpen and on the race track, in as classic a manner as that of the Greek Calamis, commissioned by Hieron to perpetuate in sculpture the horse which won the Olympiad chariot race. They may be seen there until March 18. They have been presented to the Field Museum, Chicago, by Mr. Marshall Field.

Maine Man Rescues Dog From Ice; Rewarded by Tail Wags of Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, March 2—Mr. Andrew Carter has a new dog.

It came to him in a novel fashion when he was looking over the expanse of ice cakes just north of his home on the shore of Johnson's Bay.

On one of the cakes there seemed to be something alive. It looked like a seal, but when he went closer to the edge of the mass of drift ice he discovered it was a dog, with its feet frozen to the ice, and unable to move without falling into the water.

Mr. Carter succeeded in getting the little fellow; took it home and put it on a mat over the register to thaw out. When it had recovered, aided by warm food, the little dog began to show its gratitude by wagging its tail and licking the hands of the rescuer. It refused to leave the house and will be adopted, as no clues to former owners can be obtained.

It is supposed that it may have chased some animal out of the woods up the bay and found itself adrift, but fortunately the adventure had a happy ending.

Must Be a 'First Voter'

A Harris County, Texas, resident was so eager to qualify for voting in 1934 elections that he tried to pawn his overcoat for the $1.50 to pay his poll tax.

NEW! POWERFUL! CLEAR! MICRO-SENSITIVE RCA RADIO TUBES

5 great improvements

1 Quicker start
2 Quieter operation
3 Uniform volume
4 Uniform performance
5 Every tube is matched

RCA Cunningham Radiotron RADIO TUBES

Federal Control Of NRA Tightens In Massachusetts

Emergency Council Takes Place of State Recovery Board

Washington today hauled in a little more firmly on the reins by which it guides its recovery program in Massachusetts.

The State Recovery Board, which for five and one-half months has directed the NRA in the State, officially ceased to exist. Into the breach marched the state branch of the National Emergency Council.

What is the difference? The State Recovery Board was essentially a local unit, administering the NRA in and for Massachusetts. The Emergency Council is a branch of a federal organization, and is responsible only to Washington. It is more a part and under the direct control, of the Administration.

The Emergency Council will direct and coördinate all activities of the recovery program. It will serve as a clearing house through which these activities will have their contact with the capital.

In the subtle movement away from state supervision, some observers see a further basis for differentiation between the accepted characterizations of "Jeffersonian" and "Rooseveltian" Democracy.

Specifically, it is held that federal difficulties in enforcing the NRA in intrastate traffic, are at the bottom of the effort to cement federal powers. States already are being urged to adopt "baby" NRA laws. It would put businesses confined within a state under the same regulations as those which trade across state borders. But spade work must be done. Wasnington must have many fingers—one for each state.

At any rate Massachusetts furnishes the stage for the carrying out of an order which, without some such logical interpretation, would seem to lack reason altogether.

The last official act of the recovery board was to pass resolutions commending its chairman, Mr. Edward A. Filene, and his assistant, Mr. Percy Brown.

The new group, headed by Mr. P. A. O'Connell, probably will absorb several departments of the old board, and will occupy the same offices at 80 Federal street.

Icebound Light Keeper Signals Tug 'Food Gone'

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Imprisoned by ice floes since Feb. 9 and his food supply gone, Mr. Charles A. Rogers, keeper of the Stepping Stone Light at the entrance of Long Island Sound, ran up a signal of distress yesterday.

Supplies will soon be on the way, as his signal was answered by the tug Mexpet and the information passed on to the Lighthouse Service. The tug could not get to the lighthouse because of ice, but worked its way close enough to get the information by signaling.

Boston Events

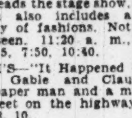
TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE YELLOW JACKET" (Tremont). Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in a Chinese play in which fantasy and the property man combine to make very pleasant entertainment. 8:30.

"DANGEROUS CORNER" (Hollis). Herbert Rawlinson and Beverly Bayne, with various supporters, talk their way through many tense moments. 8:30.

Movies



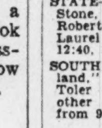
METROPOLITAN — Warner Oland, Kay Francis and Ricardo Cortez in "Mandalay." Will Mahoney heads the stage show, which also includes a display of fashions. Not yet seen. 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:50, 10:40.

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night," with Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. A newspaper man and a millionaire's daughter meet on the highway. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"The Lost Patrol," Victor McLaglen, Boris Karloff and Reginald Denny in a story of a detachment of British cavalrymen lost on the Mesopotamian desert. Adapted from the novel "Patrol." "Greenwich Village Follies" on the stage, with Chick Yorke and Rose King. Not yet seen. 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4:25, 7:40, 10:40.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY — Will James's "Smoky." Something to please lovers of horses and the out-of-doors. Modern at 9:05 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Scollay at 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

FINE ARTS—Yvette Guilbert in "Les Deux Orphelines." 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:45.



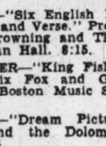
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Devil Tiger." All the sounds as well as the sights of the jungle. Also "I've Got Your Number," romance among telephone workers. Fenway at 1:20, 3:53, 6:26, 8:50. Paramount at 10:29 a.m., 1:02, 3:35, 6:08, 8:41.

UPTOWN—"Flying Down to Rio," with Ginger Rogers, and music by Vincent Youmans. Also Dorothea Wieck in "Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen." 1, 3:51, 6:42, 9:33.

STATE—"Mystery of Mr. X," with Lewis Stone, Elizabeth Allan, Ralph Forbes and Robert Montgomery. Not yet seen. Also Laurel and Hardy in "Oliver the 8th." 12:40, 3, 5:15, 7:35, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"New Zealand," a Fitzpatrick travelogue; Sidney Toler comedy; Merry Melody cartoon; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events



AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FORUM — Play reading by members of the Forum, directed by Mrs. Lila Ahlberg Newdick. Music by the Viking Trio. Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University. 8:15.

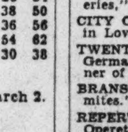
HUGH MACKANESS—"Six English Readings of Poetry, Prose and Verse." Program devoted to Robert Browning and Thomas Edward Brown. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

REPERTORY THEATER—"King Fishers." An operetta by Felix Fox and George Mitchell. Benefit of Boston Music School Settlement. 8:15.

BRANSON DE COU—"Dream Pictures." Subject, "Venice and the Dolomites." Tremont Temple. 8:15.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Costume Party. In Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline. 8:15.

TOMORROW



FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Waverley-Lexington Walk. Meet for 1:41 train at North Station. Four-mile walk over rolling country. Fine view.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Illuminated Manuscripts," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.; "English Embroideries," by Mrs. Sayward, 2.

CITY CLUB—Motion picture, "The Devil's in Love," 2:15.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—"The New German Church," by Rev. Ewart E. Turner of Berlin. 1.

BRANSON DE COU—"Venice and the Dolomites." Tremont Temple. 2:15.

REPERTORY THEATER—"King Fishers." Operetta, benefit of Boston Music School Settlement. 2:15.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meet for 1:20 train at South Station for trip to Babson Park bird sanctuary.

Crosscut Saws Slice Packed Snow at Barre

BARRE, Vt., March 2 (AP)—There are more ways than one to buck a snowdrift and residents of Barre will attest to that fact.

When hard crust on top of drifts which blocked highways defied the efforts of tractors and plows, a group of ingenious youngsters took to cutting the drifts up with crosscut saws. The slices of drifted snow were then lifted out of the road.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Saturday, with occasional rain; lowest temperature in the upper 30's; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, followed by rain in east and central portions Saturday and late tonight or Saturday in extreme west portion; somewhat warmer in west portion Saturday.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain tonight or Saturday.

Vermont: Cloudy and warmer; rain late tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and warmer, with rain beginning late tonight or Saturday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds tonight, probably becoming fresh Saturday, and mostly overcast weather, followed by rain late tonight or Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	41	New Orleans	66	66
Bermuda	58	66	New York	36	42
Chicago	38	38	Norfolk, Va.	36	42
Denver	32	54	Philadelphia	26	34
Helena, Mont.	50	52	St. Louis	38	50
Jacksonville	64	66	St. Paul	36	56
Kansas City	38	46	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	58	80	Washington	30	38
Miami, Fla.	72	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 2.
B—Maximum March 1.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12 midnight, Saturday 12:09 p. m. Height of tides 9 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:04 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1240kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speakers	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	"Little Women"	popular program.	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	The Cosmopolitans	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Irish Minstrels	Evening Tattler	Reports; news	Kaltenborn news
6:15	Joe and Bateese	Gene and Glenn	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Music; speaker	"Black and Blue"	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music.	CBS soloist; orch.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Don Quixote sketch	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	Music by Gershwin	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'.	Organ; soloist
7:45	"Humane Legislation"	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Chemistry talk
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	male quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	casting and Mu-
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches	9 Orchestra
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn; Abe	Philadelphia Orch.	Studio speaker
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Lyman's Orch.	Ruth Etting; orch.	Rhythm Twins
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Emergency Cam-	Denny Orchestra;	Recital; talks
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra.	paign Air Parade.	Whiting; soloists.	Reports; news
10:00	Idler Club sketch	The First Nighter	Olsen & Johnson;	Sam Bittell and
10:15	To be announced	dramatic sketch.	soloists; orch.	his orchestra
10:30	Local dance music	Dutchmen Orch.	Nick Parkyakakas.	Mary Eastman;
10:45	Organ recital	Dunbar Quartet	Reports; music	concert orchestra.
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; music	Yankee News Serv-	CBS dance music.
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	NBC dance music.	ice; reports	Local dance music.
11:30	Milton Ebbins and	Vincent Lopez and	CBS dance music.	Meyer Davis Le
11:45	his Ambassadors	his orchestra	CBS dance music.	Paradis Band

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WEEI, League for Industrial Democracy luncheon; speakers.
1:50 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan opera: Donizetti's Lucia di Lammermoor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.
5:30 WEEI, Economics in the New Deal, speakers' program.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "F. O. B. Detroit": guest speaker; dance orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Art in America—Our First Eminent Painter, John Singleton Copley."
8:00 WNAC, Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood: Cal York; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, House Party: Donald Novis; Frances Langford; trios; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WEEI, Siberian Singers; Mischa Levitski, concert pianist.

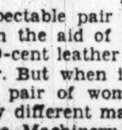
Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra; Robert Ripley; Lew White, organ.
10:00 WNAC, Program to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
10:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.
11:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch, from San Francisco.

Sunday's Features

3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor; Nathan Milstein, violinist; Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist.
8:30 WAAB, Hood Memorial Concert from Nashua, N. H.: Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," with Lambert Murphy, Reinald Werrenrath; chorus and festival orchestras.
6:00 WBZ, Giovanni Martinelli, tenor; orchestra, Guy F. Harrison, conductor.
10:30 WAAB, Conclave of Nations: L. Astrom, Finnish Ambassador, speaker.
11:00 WEEI, Hall of Fame: Walt Disney, cartoonist; orchestra.

Boston Snapshots

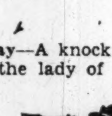


The Shoemaker's Awl—Once upon a time a shoemaker needed his awl, a hammer and a few minor implements — and that was all. The other day when we bought a "moccasin kit" we were able to manufacture a very respectable pair of camp moccasins with the aid of nothing more than a 19-cent leather punch and a hammer. But when it comes to a modern pair of women's shoes, it is a very different matter. If the United Shoe Machinery Corporation's system is used, the "cobbler" must lease 154 costly machines to perform 174 of the 210 operations necessary in constructing a pair of shoes.

In the Art Gallery of the Boston City Club the corporation is now showing an exhibit which reveals the hidden mysteries of shoemaking. Photographic cutouts show 44 of the more important machines—each one with a shoe in that particular stage of assembly—nailed down in front of it.

As far as we are concerned, we are determined to confine any future shoemaking activity of our own to more moccasins!

Appreciation of Art—Far above such mundane considerations as snow banked streets, several workmen yesterday stood before a sculptured group. The bronze figures shone greenly in the sunshine. Every trace of snow had been removed from them. As a finishing touch one of the men was anointing the feet of one member of the group with some liquid poured dramatically from a cup. With hearts warmed by this new evidence of the preëminent position of art in Boston, we bore down upon the trenches and banks of another uncleared corner.



Working Their Way—A knock on the front door, "Is the lady of the house in?" She is. "Pardon me, madam, but could you help a poor hobo to 'See America First?' I am working my way through Massachusetts by selling subscriptions to this Hobo Magazine. I'm sure you will find it full of interest. Did you ever watch the sun rise as you rattled along in an empty freight car? It's something to write home about—and someone has written to this magazine instead. Then on this page we have . . ."

A discourse of this nature may soon be heard on doorsteps throughout the land, if a projected "Hobo Magazine" is actually started, as the leaders of Boston Hoboes think it will be.

The "Hobo"—as distinct from the plain "bum"—is a knight of the road who works for his food. He follows the crop seasons—from cotton in the South, through wheat in the Middle West, to apples in the North. A magazine would keep him in touch with the latest developments along these lines. Such a magazine would be full of interest to the general public, too, for nearly everyone has a more or less suppressed wanderlust. The sale of the magazine to the public would help the hoboes, too, to work their way from one crop area to another.

"No News—Good News"—While many news broadcasters have lapsed into silence, hundreds of telephone subscribers have become voluble in their comments on the situation. Their calls continue to pour in upon newspaper editors and radio stations. In replying to one query, a voice speaking from a local station said, "The new five-minute news bulletin from New York, which we were going to broadcast tonight, has been replaced by dance music. Why? Oh, I suppose 'no news is good news'!"

WDRC to Radiocast Porter Address Sunday

Mr. William Wallace Porter's address on "Christian Science—The Answer to Blind Force," which will be delivered from New York on the third Columbia Church of the Air period devoted to Christian Science on Sunday, March 4, from 1:00 to 1:30 p. m., eastern standard time, over the Columbia chain, will not be heard in the Boston area.

It will be radiocast by Station WDRC in Hartford, Conn., however. WDRC operates on a frequency of 1330 kilocycles or a wavelength of 225 meters. Listeners may locate this station on the dial between the local stations of WNAC and WAAB. Outside the New England area listeners may dial WABC in New York or WOKO in Albany.

Air Contracts Uncover Three Major Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

it almost an independent service, under the Secretary of War; the other would greatly increase its size, with 1000 new airplanes a year, until a total of 4834 had been achieved.

Now Mr. Dern, who has a reputation for forthright utterance, has written Mr. McSwain a brisk letter, declaring the proposed total exceeds any "sane estimate"; and "war" has accordingly been declared upon the War Department, in which Mr. McSwain threatens to hold up all army appropriations until the aviation matter is settled.

All this goes on to the accompaniment of steady pressure to use the air-mail operation as the fulcrum for steadily expanding military air services.

Runs Into New Phases

In the two earlier developments, previously noted, matters of equal moment have come forward suddenly. Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the Aviation Investigating Committee, probably did not foresee the direction his inquiry would take in examining political lobbyist activities in the capital, but being a stanch Democrat, and finding the names involved all Republican, he has gladly embraced his opportunity.

Indeed the list is a formidable one, although representation on it does not necessarily mean the kind of political "pull" which the more ardent Democratic partisans would imply. For example, Mr. Herbert Hoover Jr. was an employee for some time of the Western Air Express when it obtained an air-mail contract, but the facts very clearly reveal that his presence had nothing to do with the contract and that the young man eventually chose the honorable course of resigning rather than let his name give rise to false implications.

In quite another category apparently was Mr. Ernest W. Smoot, son of former Senator Reed Smoot (R.) of Utah, who is shown to have been on the lobby pay roll of the Transcontinental and Western Air at approximately the same time that he was acting also as secretary to his father's powerful Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Julius Kahn, son of Representative Florence Kahn (R.) of California, and Mr. Lehr Fess, son of Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, found their names also mentioned in the inquiry. Mr. Lehr Fess represented National Air Transport at the meeting of operators in Washington in 1930, while Mr. Kahn was for a time in the service of Western Air Express. In another instance, reference was made to one "Young Philip" representing National Air Transport who was not otherwise identified. Mr. John W. Philip was fourth Assistant Postmaster-General in the Hoover Administration.

Stock Exchange Inquiry

As for the Senate Banking Committee's part in the air mail matter, its sudden decision to force the stock exchange to reveal its short-trading accounts in air mail stocks followed the appearance on the stand of Mr. Whitney yesterday.

Mr. Whitney had just been testifying that the proposed stock market regulatory bill would put an end to short selling, and that he considered short selling a necessary economic function. Abruptly he was asked if the exchange had not sent out a questionnaire into short selling of aviation stocks, Feb. 9, and on the affirmative, the subpœna for the records was issued, the information to be given early next week. Short interests in a group of these shares, Mr. Whitney said, had increased from 4600 to 44,000 between Jan. 1 and Jan. 31.

Meanwhile the air mail keeps in the skies, despite investigations, politics and bad weather, but in a greatly reduced amount. Official figures show that under the curtailed government program the nation is sending only about half as many air mail letters as it did when the private contractors operated the lines.

Chinaman Values His Laundry at $15 Since Harvard Students Cut Patronage

The shirts of Harvard students don't see the laundry as often as they used to. At least so believes Kong Lee, Cambridge Chinese laundry man, who has done much of the college washing and ironing for many years.

Today, before United States Commissioner Edwin C. Jenney on a federal law violation charge, Kong Lee said that his assets consist of a trolley fare.

"And how is that," asked the commissioner.

"Ugh, deplession hit the study boys at Halvald velly bad. They no clean laundee so often. Me lose monee."

Kong Lee was reminded that there was a time when Harvard students had their shirts done on an average of four times a week and paid much money to the laundry men.

And then came the question of bail.

"Perhaps we might accept your laundry as bail," Commissioner Jenney remarked. "What is it worth?"

"Fifteen dolla," Kong answered.

"You mean you make that in a week, don't you?" the court came back.

"Fifteen dolla," Kong insisted.

"Well it must be the rent you mean."

"No, No, No, the whole thing,—fifteen dolla."

The court let Kong Lee go on his personal recognizance.

New Hampshire to Get 'Horsepower' For Farms From Good Old Hayburner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 2—New Hampshire is chafing at the bit for the want of more horsepower. And they are not going to get it by increasing their water power or machinery. Instead they are suggesting the return of none other than the originator of horsepower—Old Dobbin, himself.

Mr. Earl P. Robinson, chief of the county agents of the State, feels that New Hampshire is passing up a golden opportunity in not raising more horses. He reports that the number of horses in New Hampshire have steadily decreased during the past two years and that the horsepower is getting low. And, he says, what horses do come into the State are bought from distant places, taking thousands of dollars out of the State.

Mr. Robinson points out that more horses are being used in some parts of the country to replace motor-driven farm machinery because the prices of grain and hay have dropped to such a level as to make it a matter of economy to use horses instead of tractors.

Road Billboards Disapproved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y., March 2—The Long Island Chamber of Commerce has gone on record disapproving the construction of billboard signs on Long Island highways and on roads in other parts of New York State.

SNOW TRAIN
SUNDAY, MARCH 4
GREENFIELD, N.H. $1.75
RUSSELL, N.H. ROUND TRIP
Lv. Boston 8:30 A.M.
" Winchester 8:45 A.M.
Return Leave 6:00 P.M.
Dining Service
BOSTON & MAINE R.R.

British Currency Fund To Operate Indefinitely

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Operations of the British Currency Exchange Equalization Fund will be continued indefinitely, Sir Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, indicated to the House of Commons yesterday.

Asked if there was any prospect of the fund being wound up at an early date, the Chancellor replied, "No, sir."

Lester E. Smith Co.
Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0327

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

Lean End Corned Beef	lb. 19c
Bottom Round Pot Roast	lb. 19c
Lamb Legs	lb. 25c
Fresh Turkeys	lb. 30c
Fresh Fowl	lb. 23c
Heinz Tomato Soup	3 sm. cans 25c
Lux Toilet Soap	3 cakes 18c
Swansdown Cake Flour	pkg. 30c
Campfire Marshmallows	pkg. 21c

Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

Monitor's News At Noon Over WBZ

BEGINNING with the radiocast of March 5 the daily noonday program of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard every week day at 12 noon, eastern time, over Station WBZ. This midday schedule will continue until further notice.

The evening radiocast will continue over WBZ at 5:15 as usual.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

of the amendment's power. Consequently the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the Child Labor Committee and the League of Women Voters sent a letter today to these opponents of the amendment telling them that there is a bill that fills all their specifications coming before a legislative committee next Tuesday.

This bill would raise the school-leaving age and would forbid the labor of children up to 16 years of age. It would stop child exploitation, would maintain NRA's child protective laws and would give no power to the Federal Government.

Now, these organizations say to Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Mr. Herbert Parker, and the rest of the opponents, "If you were sincere, be on hand at the hearing and back up what you said."

Proponents of the amendment in the Bay State realize the seriousness of their defeat. Some would like to test the constitutionality of a Federal child labor law before the Supreme Court again.

Job Insurance

Massachusetts Labor doesn't expect the Legislature to pass an unemployment insurance law this session. The states draw back perceptibly, content to make camp at the base of the more precipitous summits of the New Deal. Consequently Robert J. Watt, State Labor Secretary, is pinning his hope for unemployment insurance on the Wagner bill. This measure would establish a Federal 5 per cent tax on pay rolls, but would exempt every state that set up a compulsory insurance system.

At a conference of state labor leaders in Washington, presided over by Miss Frances Perkins, it was determined that labor groups will work in the states to promote this legislation. Mr. Watt will introduce a resolution into the Massachusetts Legislature memorializing Congress in support of the Wagner bill.

More Investigators

United States Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts has been to see Relief Administrator H. L. Hopkins and asked for an investigation of the CWA in her state. She wants a man to come to Boston to investigate charges of favoritism in allocating jobs under the CWA.

Representative Rogers apparently ignores the fact that there have been two or three Federal men checking Massachusetts' CWA.

R. M. B.

Japanese Like Oranges

Tokyo residents consumed 1,500,000 boxes of oranges in 10 days, a survey disclosed.

DEDHAM, MASS.
Union Market
572 High St. Dedham, Mass.
'Phone Ded. 0015

Week-End Specials

Lamb Legs	lb 25c
Large Native Fowl	lb 25c
Rump Roast	lb 25c
Rump Steak	lb 40c
Boned Sirloin	lb 35c
Jones Dairy Farm Sausage	lb 35c
Heinz Rice Flakes	pkg 15c
Heinz Soups	2 cans 29c
Asparagus	bunch 49c
String Beans	quart 15c
Green Peas	lb 15c
Spinach	peck 19c

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
You will find the Dedham Custom Laundry Trucks at your service
Allston, Brookline, Brighton, Back Bay, Dover, Dedham, Belmont, Jamaica Plain, Waban, Milton, Dorchester, Mattapan, Newton, Quincy, Needham, Watertown, Wellesley, Walpole, Medfield, Canton, Norwood, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, Roslindale, Readville
Circulars on Request
Prompt and Efficient Service
Telephone DEDham 0108

MILL No. 2
ECONOMY CLOTH SHOP
Bussey St., E. Dedham
Phone Dedham 0550
Mill Ends—Odd Lots
Special Clearance Sale
Until Sold a Miscellaneous Lot including Broadcloths, Seersuckers, Percales, Shirtings, Curtain Goods, Printed Rayon Dress Materials in large assortment.
—Values Up to 49c—
All at 15c the yard
Route 135 Near E. Dedham Square
Busses Pass Door Open All Day Saturdays

Buy Lowell Coke
Economical Dependable
Lowell GAS Company

Future of the Saar Presents Difficult Problem for League In Clearing War's Aftermath

'Everything Hanging Fire' Until Coming Plebiscite, Correspondent Learns—Germans Expect Victory but French Have Considerable Strength

The Saar
Second of Four Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAARBRUCKEN—The future of the Saar is one of the most important and complicated problems confronting the League of Nations.

Even in 1920, it was realized that the arrangements laid down in the Versailles Treaty could only be temporary. As a result, it was then stipulated that after a period of 15 years, the existing situation would be reexamined, and, if necessary, readjusted to the new conditions, on the basis of a plebiscite. This must take place before Jan. 10, 1935.

The Saar, as laid down in the Versailles Treaty, became an area internationally governed and its coal mines were handed over to France as compensation for damage to French coal mines in territory occupied by the German armies.

In the treaty articles (45-50 and two annexes) it is laid down that "Germany renounces in favor of the League of Nations, in the capacity of trustee, the government of the territory defined above. At the end of 15 years from the coming into force of the present treaty, the inhabitants of the said territory shall be called upon to indicate the sovereignty under which they desire to be placed."

With regard to the coal mines, these become the property of France "as compensation for the destruction of coal mines in the north of France and as part payment toward the total reparations due from Germany for the damage resulting from the war. Germany cedes to France, in full and absolute possession, with the exclusive rights of exploitation, unencumbered and free from debts and charges of any kind, the coal mines situated in the Saar Basins, as defined in Article 48."

Only on this latter ground of economic compensation could France make out a case in the Saar question. On political or cultural grounds, the Saar could not be claimed as French territory, that is, as territory occupied by people whose language, customs or traditions were French.

The reports of discussions on this question at the Peace Conference, when read today in the light of fuller information, show how little some of the allied statesmen there assembled knew of the real situation.

To President Wilson's contention that he was prepared to grant France every kind of compensation to which it was entitled, except such as violated the self-determining rights of peoples, M. Clémenceau is credited with the answer: "There are 150,000 French in the Saar. These men who sent the petition to President Poincaré in 1918—they also have a right to justice. You desire to respect the rights of the Germans. I also. But you must take into account the rights of these Frenchmen, as you have taken account of the historic rights of Bohemia and Poland."

French in Decided Minority

German post-war writers have not ceased to deny this claim of the residence of 150,000 French in the Saar. They feel all the more embittered regarding it, since they believe that this misrepresentation won over President Wilson. The German standpoint—which today could not be refuted by any impartial authorities—is borne out by the fact that in the last pre-war census taken in the area only 342, or less than one-half of 1 per cent of the population, declared that French was their "mother tongue."

For the last 14 years, the autonomous area of the Saar has been governed by a commission of five members consisting of one Frenchman, one Saarlander (not French) and three from states other than France or Germany. The president of this commission, appointed annually by the League of Nations, is at present an Englishman. Mr. G. G. Knox was reëlected for 1934, and upon him falls the difficult task of making arrangements for the coming plebiscite.

The commission has plenipotentiary powers in the Saar. Its decisions are governed by majority vote and it presents a quarterly report to Geneva. Its headquarters are at Saarbrücken. Another international body, the Supreme Court of Justice, which has French, Germans, Belgians and Luxembourger as judges meets at Saarlouis.

Since July 19, 1922, a Landesrat (State Council) of 30 members elected by popular vote has also existed. But this council has no authority. It is merely consultative. In the language of the League of Nations it is a "conseil consultatif"; but German propagandists call it the "Karikaturparlament," since it has no decisive voice in any vitally important issues. At the last elections of the Landesrat, March 13, 1932, the results were:

Roman Catholic Center 14, Communists 8, Social Democrats 3, National Socialists 2, and other small German bourgeois parties 3. Of a total electorate of 330,000 the French registered only 1340 votes.

National Socialists Affected

Relations between the Saar Government and the local population have not been of the friendliest, especially during the past 12 months. This, the Government maintains, is particularly due to the illegal activities of the National Socialists, supported from the Third Reich. Mr. Knox's recent quarterly report to Geneva and the sharp countercomplaints of the National Socialist "German Front" clearly indicate how wide is the breach.

The Government has certainly made political propaganda in the Saar more difficult in recent months. And the National Socialists have been particularly affected by recent decrees. To the latter's accusations that the "Socialists, Marxists and refugees from Germany" are given special consideration and only the National Socialists are suppressed, the Government replies that it is its duty to defend all Saar citizens regardless of political opinions, provided they act within the law.

The documents regarding National Socialist activities recently presented to the League of Nations fully justify its drastic emergency laws, the Government contends. Otherwise, "the commission would be guilty of grave negligence of its duty to the League of Nations."

Eyes on Coming Plebiscite

But whatever dissatisfaction may exist among the Saar population in regard to general political conditions, all eyes have been turned for months to the coming plebiscite. "Everything is hanging fire," your correspondent was told by a Saarlander. "The commission is preparing for the change and all of us are just holding on. We know the Saar will return to Germany, but until the change is legally effected no far-reaching changes can be made."

The coming plebiscite must decide the future status of the Saar, whether the régime established by the treaty is to be maintained, or whether the Saar becomes an integral part of either France or Germany.

After the plebiscite "the League shall decide on the sovereignty under which the territory (or any part of it) is to be placed, taking into account the wishes of the inhabitants as expressed by the voting." It will further—according to the Versailles Treaty—"be the duty of the League of Nations to take appropriate steps to adapt the régime definitely adopted to the permanent welfare of the territory and the general interest."

The vote is to take place "by communes or districts" and "all persons without distinction of sex, more than 20 years old at the date of the voting, resident in the territory at the date of the signature of the present treaty (i. e., Jan. 10, 1920) will have the right to vote."

German Majority Assumed

Most Germans, both in Germany and the Saar, assume that there will be an overwhelming majority for return to Germany. That the majority here is German by nationality is beyond doubt, but a number of other factors have entered into the case since the National Socialists came to power on Jan. 30, 1933. The Germans will be in the majority—the call of national culture and tradition is too great—but that majority may not be as great as some imagine.

Two facts should be remembered in this connection. The one is that for the plebiscite a large number of voters (that is, people who lived here in 1920), now resident in Alsace-Lorraine, will come to vote. Some Germans now settled in various parts of Germany and elsewhere will also come. But competent observers maintain that those from France, who are estimated at 5000, will far outnumber the Germans from outside the Saar. This is by no means a small contingent, seeing that the estimated total electorate will be only about 220,000.

It should also be remembered that if this contingent settles in one part of the Saar, it can be the decisive factor in that "commune or district." Thus, for example, if the anti-German electorate were to concentrate in the Warndt area, it might mean the future French sovereignty over, or the continuance of the present international régime in the richest coal area, directly on the Lorraine frontier. Such a situation, it is clear, would not help toward Franco-German understanding. But it is a possibility which cannot be ignored, if the League should decide that the final results will be taken not en bloc but district by district, and so make possible the division of the Saar under more than one sovereignty.

Anti-Fascist Movement

The other important factor is the establishment of an anti-Fascist movement of francophiles—an action due to business, political or religious reasons.

Since 1927, every Saarlander without taking up his residence in France can acquire French citizenship. Until the National Socialists came to power in Germany last year not many appear to have taken advantage of this privilege—only a few descendants of former French families.

For the last 12 months, however, it is declared that many bourgeoise, Socialists and Communists who fear for their personal security or freedom, or their means of livelihood, after the 1935 plebiscite, have taken this step. Most of these are either officials in the French mines or members of the free professions.

The French authorities refuse to state the total membership of "l'Association des Naturalisés Français en Sarre" (Association of Naturalized Frenchmen in the Saar).

According to one estimate they number 10,000 to 15,000. One French official in a neighboring industrial town was convinced that during the next few months (that is, before the plebiscite) there would be a great rush of applications for French citizenship!

Immediately after 1920, the French made a serious effort to get German children into French schools in the Saar, but these tactics were dropped, except in certain individual unofficial cases, when they were seen to be ineffective.

Germany would undoubtedly make its victory in the Saar plebiscite much surer and more decisive, if the National Socialist party by an official proclamation allayed the fears of many hundreds who openly declare that when the Saar does become part of the Third Reich, they fear they will be sent to prison or concentration camp, or lose their occupations.

60,000 Saarländer Pledging Fealty to 'Fatherland'

By Max Wentz, Saarbrücken-The Christian Science Monitor

Great Gathering Assembled at Foot of Germania Monument Near Coblenz

DeValera's Offer Puts Blue Shirts To Critical Test

Plan to Drop Ban Looks Like Olive Branch, But Raises Some Doubts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, March 2—Is it really an olive branch or is there a catch in it, is the question people are asking themselves here today about Mr. Eamon de Valera's dramatic offer in the Dail Eireann yesterday to drop the bill to ban the Blue Shirts, and, if necessary, have a new joint national force to keep order at political meetings.

Introduction of the bill Wednesday aroused much resentment among the Opposition, and passions rose to such a height yesterday that two deputies had to be suspended. Then with characteristic suddenness the charged atmosphere changed to laughter when Mr. de Valera, President of the Executive Council, confessed he sometimes wondered "whether the country would be better off if the whole lot of us on the two front benches were taken out and put on some foreign island."

The laughter redoubled when Mr. William T. Cosgrave, leader of the Opposition, added, "I hope on different islands."

In making the offer Mr. de Valera declared the situation in the country was rapidly coming to resemble that in 1922 when civil war was about to break out.

Opposed to Dictatorship

"I hate anything that tastes of coercion," Mr. de Valera said. And he added, "I offer those on the benches opposite if they will quit this provocative tomfoolery of the blue shirt and if we cannot get law and order at political meetings by our present force, we will have a joint national force to preserve order."

Mr. de Valera assured the Dail that the Government introduced the "blue shirt bill" with reluctance. But, he added, "just as the wearing of shirts was in other countries a preliminary to the establishment of dictatorship, so it is in this country."

Prior to Mr. de Valera's announcement Mr. Frank MacDermot, vice-president of the United Ireland Party, said his party would support the bill if it were aimed at suppression of a military organization or an organization whose purpose was to overthrow the state. The Blue Shirts, he added, are neither.

Open Association Cited

Mr. O'Higgins, who was one of the founders of the Blue Shirts under the original name of the Army Comrades Association, appealed to the Government to refrain from coercing the first group of people to be open in their association "in a country whose curse has been secret societies."

Mr. de Valera's offer is being carefully considered by the opposition. Some of its leaders are believed to be in favor of accepting. Others are rather skeptical, and point out that the wording of the offer is extremely vague.

Meanwhile a proposal is mooted for a joint conference of leaders of the various parties to discuss the matter.

Centennial Observance Held at Franklin Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 1—The completion of a full century of activity was observed by the committee on science and the arts of the Franklin Institute here this week, when the scene of the original meeting of the committee to sponsor discovery and invention was reënacted by members of the institute who impersonated the original members of the committee.

Appointed in the beginning to carry out one of the cherished plans of the founders of the institute, the committee's duty has always been to aid and further discovery and invention. In this capacity it has honored many distinguished natural scientists throughout the world as well as started many a hitherto unknown inventor on his way to success.

Hobbies May Develop Children, Mrs. Roosevelt Tells Mothers

She Recalls That Franklin Has So Many She Doesn't Know Which to Mention in Radio Address for Campfire Girls of Nation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—The girl who musses up her room with hobbies has found a stanch defender in Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Thousands of Campfire Girls from the Atlantic to the Pacific listened approvingly while Mrs. Roosevelt, in a radio address at ceremonies celebrating the twenty-second birthday of the organization yesterday, extolled the importance of all kinds of hobbies and counseled mothers not to think them a nuisance because "they take up room and are none too tidy." Mothers should remember, she added, that hobbies "may be doing something very valuable in developing a child's personality."

"A child may need greater confidence in itself," she continued. "We know children need that now because they are entering life under greater difficulties than ever before. A hobby in which you actually do things, gives you confidence in your own ability—your ability to make good."

Along Comes Example

An example of what a very young lady may accomplish through a hobby was bought to Mrs. Roosevelt's attention just as soon as she finished her speech.

Miss Marjorie Hunt, a tiny Campfire Girl in a white middy and blue tie, a dark blue skirt that was pleated all the way round in a way that would capture the admiration of any young lady, and a blue beret pulled saucily over her left ear, presented Mrs. Roosevelt with a beautifully iced white and blue angel cake that she had made all by herself.

"Cooking is my hobby, and I baked this cake for you," piped Marjorie in the thin little voice of an eight-year-old girl who is keyed up to a high pitch of excitement. "We named this cake for you because we found out that angel food is your favorite cake. It is the Eleanor Roosevelt cake. Won't you please cut it for the Campfire Girls?"

"Thank you very much, my dear," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "I certainly will. I am most grateful, and I am glad to see a cake baked by such a little girl."

Hobbies are the Campfire Girls' project this year and six of the girls exhibited theirs for Mrs. Roosevelt and the gathering of several hundred persons who attended the ceremonies in the Jade Room of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Roosevelt looked across at the young exhibitors approvingly several times during her address and reminded them that her husband has so many hobbies that she didn't know which one to mention.

"I imagine a many-sided personality develops more than one hobby," she said.

Georgina Stansbury, of Brooklyn, exhibited a collection of seeds germinating in test tubes. Louise Scheuerlein, of Queens, displayed a model village of soap-carving, her hobby. Caroline Watson, of Staten Island, exhibited a collection of dolls from all nations, many of which she had dressed herself, following designs from museum figures. Cecelia Fruchter, of Brooklyn, representing the national organization exhibited a collection of aircraft material, her hobby being aviation.

Mr. Lester F. Scott, National Executive of the Campfire Girls, presided. A guard of honor of Campfire Girls, in white middies, scarlet ties, navy blue skirts and navy blue berets pulled jauntilly at various angles, stood on the rear of the dais during Mrs. Roosevelt's visit. When Mrs. Roosevelt found that no move was made to introduce the girls to her, she took the initiative, went over and shook hands with each of the astonished young ladies and spoke some words of greeting to them.

After the celebration, Mrs. Roosevelt attended a meeting at the home of Mrs. Walter J. Salmon at which a preliminary committee was organized to carry on the activities here of the institute of women's professional relations.

Smoke Nuisance Eliminator Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Elimination of the smoke nuisance is provided for in the invention of Mr. Charles Sheppard of this city which was recently patented and has been submitted to the Board of Education, the property committee of the City Council and officials of the Ontario Government.

Consumption of any kind of coal would be permitted, Nova Scotia, Alberta or any other type of Canadian coal, and a saving of coal maintained.

The object of Mr. Sheppard's invention, which relates to improvements in the combustion chambers for steam boilers, is to provide for better combustion, consume gases and carbon and lessen as far as possible the smoke nuisance in the present combustion chambers.

A recombustion chamber is built on the bridge wall between the fire box and the regular combustion chamber. Constructed of high-tested fire brick, this chamber provides extra heat as a subsidiary beyond that produced in the fire box to consume all the gases and carbon.

Chicago Fair Encore Assured

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—The final legal step necessary for continuation of a Century of Progress exposition next summer was taken yesterday when "enabling legislation," passed by the Legislature last week, was signed by Gov. Henry Horner. Success of this legislation has permitted work to begin on construction preparatory to the second season of the fair, which is scheduled to open June 1.

Britain to Add Four Squadrons To Its Air Force

London Awaits Results of Arms Parley Before Planning Big Addition

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Provisions for adding four new squadrons to its air force were announced today by Great Britain.

Two are to be placed in home defense, one flying-boat squadron will be added to the overseas strength and two flights—equivalent to one squadron—will be given to the fleet.

This was announced in the air estimate for 1934, calling for a net total of £17,561,000, an increase of £135,000.

In a memorandum accompanying the estimate Lord Londonderry, Air Minister, said the Government could not "in the interests of our national imperial security accept a position of continuing inferiority in the air."

Pointing out that air expenditures abroad were showing a general upward trend, the memorandum continued: "Pending results of the Disarmament Conference, however, the number of new units to be formed in this country is being curtailed to a minimum and will, in fact, do little to bridge the widening gap between the present strength of the Royal Air Force and of the air services of other great powers."

"Notwithstanding the continued efforts of His Majesty's Government, a disarmament convention has not yet been signed," Lord Londonderry said.

The estimates revealed that plans for the coming year include more stainless steel for flying boats and for aircraft operating over the water. All flying boats are equipped with metal hulls.

New aircraft to be purchased for the R. A. F. includes two types of the autogiro.

The estimate said it was hoped to have the last leg of the aerial service from Britain to Australia—the Singapore to Australia route—in operation by next autumn.

Argentina Approves Road Building Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.,—An ambitious program of road construction involving a total expenditure of 229,000,000 pesos (a peso is about 34 cents), which will give work to 70,000 persons during two years, has been approved by Congress. The sum mentioned includes work already commenced in 1933, but to it must be added 15,000,000 pesos in respect of repair work.

The plan includes the trunk roads from Buenos Aires to Bahia Blanca in the south, and from the former city to Cordoba and Corrientes in the northern provinces of the same names, in addition to which hundreds of minor roads and bridges are to be constructed.

Apart from building these much needed roads, the sum of 140,489,379 pesos is to be spent on public works during the current year, including: Buildings, $20,292,144; navigation and ports, $22,782,000; state railways, $40,600,000 and sanitary works, $32,963,452. Practically the whole of the money voted for the above purposes is to be spent in the country, a resolution that should prove most stimulating to trade in general.

Poindexter Takes Office As Governor of Hawaii

HONOLULU, March 2 (AP)—In the red-carpeted room where, years ago, Hawaiian monarchs reigned, Mr. Joseph B. Poindexter, one time cowboy of the Montana range, took the oath yesterday as the eighth Governor of Hawaii.

The inauguration, brief and simple, took place in Iolani Palace, the Territory's capitol building. The oath was administered by Chief Justice James J. Banks of the Supreme Court. There was no inaugural address. A few close friends of Mr. Poindexter and of his predecessor, Mr. Lawrence M. Judd, were present, as was the new Governor's daughter, Miss Helen Poindexter. She will be the official hostess at Washington Place, the Governor's residence.

Slum Eradication Carries Plan For Improved Low-Cost Housing

Wife of Public Works Administrator Points Out That Families Ousted From Condemned Tenements Cannot Pay Increased Rentals

As an Illinois legislator and wife of the Public Works Administrator, Mrs. Anna Wilmarth Ickes is in Springfield sponsoring bills for state participation in the federal program for low-cost housing and slum eradication. This work is discussed by Mrs. Ickes in the following article, the second of two written for the Associated Press.

By Mrs. Anna Wilmarth Ickes

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2—While reconstruction of slum areas in cities must be economically feasible, the dream of large returns in the low-cost housing program must be abandoned in favor of logical and fair gains. We must have human values in mind, as well as bank accounts.

The work of the CWA is making immediately possible the first step in the program for which the Federal Government has allocated $100,000,000.

The demolition of unsanitary houses is already going on and now is the time to plan for the construction of sanitary ones, and the housing of those who have been put out of condemned houses and are unable to pay higher rents.

Existing experiments have demonstrated difficulties to be met and mistakes to be avoided. One great difficulty has been to avoid undue competition with legitimate real real estate interests.

Homes For Same People

For the project to be successful it is necessary to provide homes for the type of people who are already dwelling in the area, and homes that shall be within the reach of their incomes. There would be little social justice in removing them and filling the areas with others able to pay more for the same space.

The question of the disposal of the original dwellers must be considered if we would not have the result in the development of another blighted area, in which case no real progress toward solving slum clearance would have taken place.

But enough has now been done in experimenting with low-cost housing to demonstrate its feasibility. Careful study of the figures of these experiments now promise relief if the anticipated projects can be carried out. From $6.50 to $7.50 a month per room is a conservative figure, but other plans are being worked out which promise to lower these.

All these projects must be safeguarded from commercial exploitation.

How It's Being Done

The Public Works program inaugurated in Washington provides for the financing of just such projects as these by making grants to "states, municipalities, or other public bodies for the construction, repair, or improvement of any such project, but no such grants shall be in excess of 30 per centum of the cost of the labor and materials employed on such project."

It is proposed to establish bodies which shall be eligible for the federal grant and to vest in such bodies the power to engage in low-cost housing and slum clearance.

To set up such authority, legislation is needed in the states, and there are three essentials for a housing authority law. The authorities created must be public and so eligible for the federal grant, they must be empowered to engage in low-cost housing and slum clearance, and they must be able to offer reasonable security for any loans made by the United States. In addition, the power of eminent domain must be conferred upon the authority set up.

Laws designed to meet the requirements of Washington have been passed in Ohio, New York, Maryland, New Jersey and Michigan, and are being introduced in West Virginia, South Carolina and Illinois.

While the beneficial results of a slumless city from the viewpoint of the under-privileged, low-paid individual, and the dweller in the fairer parts of the town are obvious, we must not overlook the advantage of building now and giving work to large numbers of unemployed, taking many off the relief rolls and reestablishing self-respect in men who have been losing it under the pressure of long time idleness.

The consumption of materials in construction is another point in favor of immediate action wherever possible and the final result will be seen in necessary and permanent improvements of permanent value.

'Back to Old Country' Larger Than Exodus

GENEVA, March 2 (AP)—Immigrants throughout the world are going back to the "old country," the International Labor Office reported today, but said this was a healthy, not a bad sign of economic conditions.

Migration figures indicate the return to more normal conditions, the report asserted, while the most recent statistics show signs of improvement in different parts of the world. The back to the old soil movement is now so marked that the number returning to the countries of their origin is larger than the number going to new countries.

"In the United States, net immigration of 132,000 in 1929 became net emigration of 470,000 in 1932," the report said. Similar conditions existed in Mexico and Argentina.

Radio Member Confirmed

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Anning S. Prall of New York as a member of the Radio Commission.

French Secret Police Arrest Mme. Stavisky

PARIS, March 2 (AP)—Mme. Arlette Stavisky, widow of the man who caused the "Stavisky scandal" which brought in its wake the overthrow of two Governments, was arrested today by the secret service.

The arrest followed the recovery by the secret service of check stubs giving the names of many recipients of "bearer" checks from Stavisky. The police long have sought these stubs in their efforts to identify those who had received millions of dollars from Stavisky and who, likewise, had cashed millions of dollars' worth of checks which he made out to himself.

Good News from a Monitor Reader

London Terrace
In Old Chelsea

"Having found your work and service most satisfactory for a period of about four years I do not hesitate to recommend your laundry service to any family or individual.
"I am pleased to hear that your advertising in the Monitor is productive.
"With best wishes for greater success,
"(Mrs.) Lillian F. W—"

The Champion Laundry
Est. 1885
452 to 456 WEST 55TH ST.
New York Telephone Columbus 5-8164
Long Island Telephone Stillwell 4-9764

THE FAVORITE NEW YORK HOTEL
OF
★ Business Men
★ Young People
★ and Families
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
LEXINGTON AVE., 49th TO 50th STS., N. Y. C.
800 large, outside rooms with bath, shower, radio. Near shopping, theatrical districts. Single, $2.50; double, $3.50.

Easy to make

with PLAIN GELATINE

. . . And very easy to eat, too, you may be sure. The blended flavor of prunes, oranges and cheese is really quite delicious and unusual—*as* there is no "factory-flavoring" to conflict. Knox Sparkling Gelatine, you know, is always plain and can be counted on to make salads or desserts just right.

We are sure you will enjoy having Mrs. Knox's new recipe book—and that your family will very much enjoy eating the salads and desserts you select from it. The book is FREE—just write Knox Gelatine, 800 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y. Even before it comes, however, why not order Knox Gelatine and make this

PRUNE—ORANGE—CHEESE SALAD
(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 cup hot water
1/3 cup sugar
½ cup orange juice
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
½ teaspoonful salt
6 prunes (cooked until tender)
½ pound cottage or cream cheese
6 slices orange

Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add sugar, salt and hot water and stir until dissolved. Add orange juice and lemon juice. Rinse flat pan in cold water and pour in jelly to the depth of about one-half inch, and allow to congeal. On this jelly place six slices of orange (or small pieces, all skin and partitions removed). On top of each slice of orange place a prune stuffed with cottage cheese. Cover with remaining orange jelly which has been cooled and allowed to congeal somewhat. Chill, cut in squares and serve on lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise.

KNOX *is the real* GELATINE

New! Improved Knox package contains 4 envelopes of gelatine.

Beauty

There is nothing more beautiful than a custom permanent wave exclusively created for you by Charles of the Ritz. More natural, more lasting and more decisive in its difference from an ordinary permanent. Yet, our prices are no higher.

Charles of the RITZ

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Mad. Ave. at 46th Wickersham 2-3344
RITZ TOWER
Park Ave. at 57th Wickersham 2-1781
PLAZA HOTEL
Fifth Ave. at 59th PLaza 3-2527
BARCLAY HOTEL
Lex. Ave. at 48th Wickersham 2-1743
GLADSTONE HOTEL
114 East 52nd PLaza 3-1022
B. ALTMAN & CO.
Fifth Ave. at 34th VAnderbilt 3-6896
BOSTON — RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Arlington at Newbury Kenmore 5168
PHILADELPHIA—WARWICK HOTEL
17th at Locust Pennypacker 8318

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

In France The Family Is Supreme

French Woman Is First of All a Fine House Manager

On this first Friday in March we visit France. We learn something of what it would be like to be a home maker in that country and something of what women of France count important and interesting. Also on this page are a few recipes of dishes popular in the homes of France.

By Marc Logé

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Barbison, France

HOME making has always been an art in which French women have excelled. Their natural qualities of intelligence, thrift, industry and adaptability fit them especially well for the oft complicated rôle of housewife. These qualities are not, it should be remarked, the attributes of a particular class. Aristocrat and peasant, bourgeoise and working woman possess them alike in a greater or lesser degree, so that one can safely say that "*l'art ménager*," as domestic economy is called in French, has always been successfully practiced by the majority of French women.

It should be remembered that the influence of French women on literature, art, business and daily life has always been very great and very little opposed, if not actually encouraged. Thanks to their robust common sense and sound judgment, they have always exerted, though with much tact and discretion, considerable authority both in private and national life.

The war naturally opened up to them many branches of activity to which they had not had access in the past. Before 1914, only a few women—true pioneers—thanks to their tireless persistence and remarkable aptitudes, succeeded in breaking down the almost impregnable barrier of masculine opposition. For, strange to say, although Frenchmen in all walks of life often sought the advices of their women folk, and acted upon it, they were as a rule radically opposed to their wives, sisters or daughters taking an active part in public life. But during the last 20 years French women have gradually conquered recognition in nearly all the professions formerly reserved to men. It is, however, interesting to note that in many, if not in most cases, their innate logic and sense of organization have enabled them successfully to reconcile the apparently irreconcilable exigencies of wifehood, motherhood and professional life.

Publishers' Photo Service

© Keystone

Photo—Will F. Taylor, London

Studios Vie de la Campagne, Paris

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Row—Left—This Type of French Home Will Remind Many American Men of Days When They Were Billeted With Families in France. It Is in One of the Villages Called Chateauneuf. Oval—The Fairylike Daintiness of Little Girls in France is Unforgettable. This Is a Small Mademoiselle of Brittany. Right—Open-Air Markets Are a Familiar Sight. One Recalls the Book Stalls Along the Seine and the Flower Market Near the Madeleine, in Paris. This Market Is at Concarneau, Brittany. The Breton Costume Lends Picturesqueness. Below—A Modern French Kitchen.

French home life is in general characterized by great simplicity and intimacy. Parents and children live in close communion with each other. Nurseries—except in the wealthiest class of the largest cities where foreign fashions are apt to be favorably considered—are practically unknown. The children thus share from their babyhood their parents' life to a far greater degree than in many other countries. The children always, even as tiny tots take their meals with the grownups, and are allowed far greater freedom of expression—sometimes, be it said in passing, to the detriment of good table manners! The children nearly always prepare their lessons under their parents' supervision, except in the comparatively rare cases of the family being able to afford a nursery governess, an extra expense which in these times many well-to-do families hesitate to incur. Of late years young people from 15 upward have certainly enjoyed a far greater freedom than they ever had in the past, and have even apparently succeeded in certain cases in shaking off parental control. Such exceptions are, however, comparatively rare, and only serve to prove the rule; and in typically sound, honest representative bourgeois families, whether well-to-do or laborious, home life is still a very beautiful thing.

Her Busy Day

Under present conditions a young Parisian housewife has not a very easy time of it. Whereas her sisters who work—be they secretaries, business women, lawyers, doctors—earn salaries which according to the French expression, allow them to "put butter on the spinach," and to pay the comparatively high wages of a maid-of-all-work, many a young matron, though brought up in relative luxury, relying only on her husband's gains, finds herself compelled to do all her housework with at best the help of a charwoman who comes in a few hours a week. Mme. X is therefore a very busy person! Of course being practical, she has probably acquired the latest labor-saving devices, and now most apartments boast of central heating, which also furnishes a generous supply of hot water.

Each morning she will be the first up, for she has to see if the children are properly equipped for school. Very often she will make them repeat some of their lessons after giving them their breakfast of rolls and café au lait or chocolate. Father has probably already left for his office when Mother accompanies the children to the nearest Lycée. Sometimes, however, there happen to be several children in the same apartment house frequenting the same Lycée (public school). In that case, the different mothers take turns in accompanying the little ones to and from their studies four times a day.

The matron will next see to her marketing, and even if she can still afford a cook or a maid-of-all-work, she will often accompany the servant to market, and being economical, may even go quite a distance in order to obtain slightly cheaper prices than in her own quarter. In Paris, and indeed in all French towns, open-air markets abound, and one of the features of the capital are the innumerable small pushcarts, piled high with vegetables, fruit and flowers which can be seen any morning in the streets of the city. French women are in general excellent buyers and keen bargainers, and thoroughly enjoy the process of beating down the price, which they rightly or not judge excessive, asked by a garrulous, gesticulating vendor for her wares.

All Home For Lunch

Our young housewife will then hurry home to do the housework and prepare lunch. At noon all her family, for the father generally prefers making long journeys in the underground in order to lunch at home, will return hungry and impatient, for time is limited. She is most probably an excellent cook, for it is rarely that a French woman, whatever may be the class to which she belongs, cannot turn out a delicious, dainty though often very inexpensive meal. They know thoroughly the "art of accommodating the left overs." This has even become a proverbial French phrase and it is a fact that a simple *bonne à toute faire* (maid-of-all-work) will do all the work of a large family and yet cook excellent, tasty meals which might often do honor to a full-fledged chef!

The midday meal is generally simple; it often consists of hors d'œuvres, a stew, or "miroton" or a "pot au feu"; the national French family dish, or fried rabbit, or a fish, a vegetable, cheese and fruit. Red wine generously "watered" is drunk by old and young.

After lunch, the children are packed off to school again. The charwoman arrives and "washes up" and the matron may do some mending, unless she helps the charwoman with the family washing, which is done in the bath-tub! For one would be astonished at the large number of even well-off Parisian families who do all the washing at home, laundering being an expensive item in the family budget.

The French housewife is generally fastidious about her personal appearance; she likes pretty things, which she often cannot afford, and she has moreover a sort of sixth sense about foretelling the coming fashion. Being a skillful needlewoman, for nearly all French girls are taught sewing, and having at her disposal at least in the large centers, many establishments which not only make any pattern to measure for a very reasonable price, but also fit the basted garment, the French woman succeeds in being charmingly if very inexpensively dressed.

Not Inclined Toward Clubs

Clubs, be it said in passing, do not as a rule appeal to the average French woman, who in many cases looks upon them with frank disfavor and suspicion as she sees in them a lurking menace to home life. Her interests center almost exclusively around her home, her husband and her children; she has no time for other things. Any leisure she may have after the daily duties have been accomplished will doubtless be devoted to the charitable organization (œuvre) of which she is a member, and they are legion. Of course there are several very successful women's clubs in Paris, but they are mostly frequented by women of independent means and a high intellectual standard, or by professional women.

In town, the home is generally an apartment, often rather small, for rents are high and salaries, although considerably increased since prewar days, are still relatively low in proportion to the augmentation in the cost of living. The strictest economy is therefore necessary to make both ends meet. However, French women are excellent managers, they know how to "cut a sou into four," according to a popular saying, and one would often be astonished to know on what a relatively small income a whole family will live and thrive.

In the Provinces

In the provinces (regions outside of Paris) family life has retained many more of its pre-war characteristics. The home is generally a detached house surrounded by a large garden, sometimes with an orchard. It is well known that the cherished dream of every Frenchman is to have a home in the country, a garden in which to potter about and a near-by river in which to fish. When the family can boast of two or three daughters, no servants are kept. The girls do all the housework, including cooking and ironing, and in many cases make their own and their mother's clothes, and yet always manage to look bright, smart and cheerful, and to be, moreover, fine musicians and excellent tennis players!

In the winter evenings (I am at present thinking of a particular French family, representative of thousands of others throughout the country and which lives in a village I know well) the different members of the home will gather around the dining-room table. The father, a retired civil engineer, reads his paper, the mother knits, the girls sew busily and the younger brother learns his lessons. The radio is turned on when there is a really good concert. The whole atmosphere is peaceful and intimate, if a little austere.

Few foreigners can form an idea of what real home life is in France, for the French do not as a rule open their homes very easily to casual acquaintances. In fact, a friend can give one no greater proof of affection and appreciation than by admitting one to share the intimacy of his family life. Things have perhaps changed lately in the larger centers, but in the provinces at least the home generally remains a jealously guarded sanctuary where are preserved the most sacred traditions of the race.

Modern French women enjoy great liberty, until their marriage. As young girls they may even have their personal bank account and check book, but it often happens that on their marriage day they must renounce both independence and check book. A well-known woman, who is also a celebrated painter, said to me ironically not long ago: "My husband thought it perfectly natural to allow our daughter to have her personal bank account, although he would never have tolerated my having one! And now," she added, "my daughter's husband has suppressed hers!"

Legally Handicapped

As a rule, Frenchmen are jealous of the prerogatives and rights conferred upon them by the Civil Code, drawn up by Napoleon, and which is still in vigor, and as a consequence the French married woman is in a singularly paradoxical situation. Although morally enjoying undisputed influence and power over her family, she remains in the eyes of the French law the "eternal minor." Even though, thanks to a law passed—after what efforts—in 1917, a wife may now dispose of her own earnings or savings, she may not, however, sue in law, buy or sell without the consent of her husband, who is sole administrator of the fortune of the family. It is therefore all to the honor of her intelligence, tact and courage that, although so legally handicapped, she has succeeded in conquering her place in so many domains, and of playing so important and even vital a part in national life. It is also to be noted that at heart the average French woman is not, as yet, an ardent feminist, although it is undeniable that the idea of political rights for women is gaining ground among the younger women under the able direction of several important organizations which are supported not only by notable feminine personalities, but also by important political men. But one may be assured that if French women at last succeed in emancipating themselves from the tutelage to which they still for the most part willingly submit, they will bring to bear upon the new problems confronting them the same qualities that characterize them as home makers, for they will doubtless remember the wise saying of Lacordaire: "What is the family, unless it be the most admirable of governments!"

Popular French Recipes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Barbison, France

HERE are a few recipes very popular in the average French home. They are easy to make, inexpensive and very good. Try them and see!

Pot au Feu

The Pot au Feu (Pot on the Fire) is truly the national French family dish and, well done, provides a delicious soup and an excellent meat and even vegetable course. So important is the Pot au Feu in France that it has its own special earthenware covered pot named after it, and in which it is cooked and served piping hot. But any deep saucepan with a closely fitting cover will do as well.

Put into a pot
2 or 3 pounds of rump or leg of beef

Cover with as many quarts of cold water as there are pounds of meat. Bring to a boil on a good fire. Skim carefully. When it is boiling hard, reduce the heat and let the Pot au Feu cook slowly. Skim again and add:
½ a cabbage
2 carrots
2 turnips
2 cloves of garlic (if you like it)
Salt and pepper.
Cover the saucepan and be sure to let it cook very slowly from three to four hours at least.

The meat which has been cooked in the Pot au Feu is called le bouilli, and it may be appreciated by some people. It is generally served as it comes out of the pot surrounded by the Pot au Feu vegetables and with boiled potatoes. It is eaten with mustard and with coarse rock salt in a tiny salt mill so that one can grind out one's own seasoning to taste, and a thick tomato sauce which will considerably enhance the interest of this practical dish.

But the bouilli is especially used as a basis for certain meat dishes for which the French are celebrated Amongst these the excellent

Boeuf en Mironton

Cut
1 pound of cooked beef into thin slices, being careful to remove the gristle.
Chop
2 or 3 onions very fine and brown them in a frying pan into which you will have put
2 tablespoonfuls of butter. When the onions have acquired a rich color, add
1 heaped teaspoonful of flour, and brown. Then add
1 cup of stock, and
1 or 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar according to taste, stirring all the while to make a thick gravy.
Add
Salt
Pepper
1 or 2 cloves of garlic (this can be suppressed)
1 bay leaf; and cook seven or eight minutes on a moderate fire.

Then take the slices of beef and place them in a baking dish in which you have poured the sauce. Sprinkle with capers or sliced gherkins, and a few drops of melted butter, and brown thoroughly in the oven half an hour or less.

L'Omelette à L'Algerienne
(Algerian Omelet)

An excellent, nourishing dish for luncheon.

Place in a saucepan:
2 tablespoonfuls of butter. Add
1 finely chopped onion. Cook until soft, being careful not to brown.
Add
1 tablespoonful butter, and
3 tablespoonfuls rice, Cook and stir until the onions and rice become a golden brown. Add
1 cup of stock and cook until the mixture thickens.
Season with salt, pepper and a dash of paprika.

Then make a four or five-egg omelet. When cooked spread the mixture on the top before folding. Serve with a thick tomato sauce.

Ange à Cheval
(Angel on Horseback)

Roll
1 large fresh oyster, well-seasoned with salt and pepper in
1 thin slice of bacon, and skewer the tiny roll, either separately, or several together.

Dust over with fine breadcrumbs and either grill or bake in the oven until the bacon is crisp. Add two stoned olives on each side of the "angel."

Pain Perdu
(For dessert)

Cut several small slices of bread half an inch thick, removing the crust. Soak for 3 minutes in warm milk, well-flavored with vanilla. Take out the slices, drain well, being careful not to break them.

Dip them one at a time in the well-beaten yolk of one egg, to which one tablespoonful of milk has been added.

Fry in good butter until brown on both sides.

Serve hot after dusting the slices with powdered sugar.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Fashion Nuggets

Taffeta is back with the swish of the nineties, but it has found a new friend, wool. They walk together with hearts that beat as one.

The jackets with which décolleté frocks have been made wearable on informal occasions have prepared us for the beltless tunic which has supplanted them and which establishes both a color and a fabric contrast with the frock. Fitting the figure very closely and extending from the hips halfway to the knees, the effect is very tailored and chic.

For women who do not wear patterns becomingly there are many attractive weaves. One of the newest shows tiny, irregular patterns, sometimes in slightly raised effects. These are called "armures," a new word.

GOOD NEWS ABOUT SHEETS

from Monitor readers

"I have just purchased some new sheets, and of course they were Pequots," writes a lady in Oakland, Cal. "They were Pequots for two reasons. First, because of your advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Second, because they really are excellent sheets. I don't believe that I could find others as good if I tried."

WE have tried to find sheets as good as Pequots! We had the United States Testing Co. buy 10 samples each of Pequot sheets and all other leading brands of heavy muslins, and test them thoroughly. Pequot won this impartial test. It's true economy to buy Pequots. Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

PEQUOT
(Pronounced "Pee-quall")
Sheets and Pillow Cases
PROVED TO WEAR LONGER

HIP-O-LITE
FOR SCORES OF "WHIPPED CREME" USES

Here is the way to wonderful new and different whipped creme effects in cake, dessert, salad, sauce and candy making.

Special—"Simplified Candy Making" and Recipe Book Sent FREE. Write
THE HIP-O-LITE COMPANY
213 Market Street St. Louis, Mo.

This delicious, nourishing food-drink makes a big hit with guests

—AND IT'S IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

THE NEXT TIME you have visitors serve them Cocomalt in milk—the delicious chocolate flavor food-drink. Wholesome, refreshing—it makes an instant hit with everyone. And you can serve Cocomalt freely—for it is in keeping with your highest principles and ideals. Cocomalt is easy to prepare. Just mix it with milk—hot or cold—and it's ready to serve.

Of course, Cocomalt isn't just a "party" drink. Hundreds of Monitor readers drink Cocomalt in milk regularly at meals and between meals. It's such a delicious and wholesome food-drink. And how children love its smooth, creamy, chocolate flavor! There's no problem to get your youngsters to drink milk when you mix it with Cocomalt. They can't get enough of it!

Furthermore, Cocomalt adds 70% more food-energy to milk when made as directed. Every glass a child drinks is equal in food-energy value to almost two glasses of plain milk.

Special Trial Offer

Cocomalt comes in powder form, easy to mix with milk, hot or cold. ½-lb., 1-lb. and 3-lb. size. Sold at all grocery stores. High in food value—low in cost. Send 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) for trial size can. R. B. Davis Co., Dept. 25C, Hoboken, N. J.

Prepared as directed, adds 70% more food-energy to milk.

Cocomalt

Cocomalt is made by an exclusive process under scientific control. It is guaranteed pure, wholesome and to comply with all food laws.

POLISH AS YOU DUST

This EASY NEW WAY

A wonderful paper that dusts, cleans and polishes all in one operation. Grabs the dirt and holds it. Leaves a rich lustre. No messy dust rag—throw away after using.

For all fine furniture and woodwork. Sold by leading general and department stores. Write Dept. MSC for free sample of KVP Dusting Paper.

KVP
KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT CO.
PARCHMENT (Kalamazoo County) MICHIGAN
DUSTING PAPER

Remnants

Fast colors, Prints, Percales, Voiles, for patch work quilts, aprons, small children's dresses and rompers. 12 square yards

$1.00

Mail orders filled

DOWNING & DOWNING
42 Main Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Gloriously good HASH

● Smoking hot and savory, crusted a golden brown—here's the delicious dish that more than any other has brought back into high fashion the simple, satisfying foods of the olden time. Prudence Corned Beef Hash is the only genuine New England home-quality hash. It comes in 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

If your grocer hasn't Prudence Corned Beef Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf with *gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW...BEEF LOAF

"You Should Always Wear Blue"

She wasn't exactly pretty, but as she came down the stairs in a turquoise blue taffeta dress, with tiny ruffles on the shoulders and skirt, she made a lovely picture. "You should always wear blue," her escort said admiringly. And then she was glad she had learned the colors and lines that gave character to her honey-colored hair and gray eyes.

ALL OF US CAN LOOK OUR BEST

If we choose the correct colors and styles for our type. Beginning March 7 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish a series of 12 articles on the Women's Activities Page entitled

How to Look YOUR Best

These articles, containing practical and valuable information, are written by a color and dress expert, and deal with the correct colors and styles for the blonde, brunette, intermediate, auburn-haired and gray-haired woman. There will also be articles on other phases of the appearance including one on accessories—hats, purse, gloves, shoes and jewelry.

Read these articles before selecting your spring wardrobe and you will be surprised to see how you can utilize the information to gain a more pleasing appearance.

The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Enclosed is 60c for which please send me The Christian Science Monitor each Wednesday beginning March 7 containing "How to Look Your Best" series;

Name.....

Address.....

.....

MB-3

The Home Forum

Over the Zoji La Pass

IT SEEMS to me, now, that I can remember every mile of the trek from Wayil to Machhoi and back again. It is not probable that I do, for certainly there are several phases of the journey that stand out more vividly in memory than others. The track we followed from Wayil to Margund on that first day might have been an English country lane, if it had not been for the vast hills. Cultivated fields, hedges and rough walls were not remarkable, although the tumbledown two-story houses of mudbricks, with women sitting weaving in the doorways, were picturesque.

At Margund we pitched camp beside a small but noisy stream, where willows dappled the grass with sunlight and shade as their leaves moved in the warm breeze. Near us was a spring, where the villagers came to draw water; we proved of great interest to them, particularly at meal times.

In an adjacent rice field the workers chanted in their rhythmical way, so soothingly monotonous. Cows wandered about quite freely, and little naked brown boys scrambled on the backs of enormous mud-wallowing buffaloes. About a hundred yards away, the Sind River went rushing down to meet the Jhelum. Bullfrogs chattered almost continuously.

A wrecked bridge, washed down by the snow-filled waters of the Sind, prevented us, the next day, from following the good road far through the little straggling footpath that went up and down the hills, through fields of maize and rice, over grassy banks where bloomed speedwell, wild roses forget-me-nots, buttercups, poppies, scarlet pimpernels, celandine and clover. We were able to look down on the river and its environment of green meadows and rice fields, upon the walnut trees and willows with pine-clad hills beyond.

⁂

That night we camped at Gund. The memory of it recalls cold wind, thunder, rain and the foaming river lashing at sullen gray boulders.

During the following day's march, after we passed Rezin, where we decided to (and did) camp on our return journey, the scenery changed completely from the green and pleasant valley to the darkly mysterious gorge, wild but very beautiful. The track became rough and stony, in many places submerged by the river, so that we had to pick a precarious way over driftwood and stones. The hillsides to our left and beyond the river were thick with pines, but hundreds of them had been broken by the terrific weight of snow. One had the impression of seeing the trail of some ruthless giant, a powerful fury who strode, crushing and breaking.

Avalanches sloped down to the river that dashed its swollen passage through the gorge, tossing huge trees as if they were feathers. Over the slippery snow the ponies took their own way and we followed warily, gripping with our sandaled feet. A false step would have sent one of us sliding down to that tumultuous roaring water. Dark green, white and gray in the gorge and, after it, the grassy freshness of Sonamarg, a quiet contrast.

The nine miles from Sonamarg to Baltal, a thousand feet above it, was not difficult. We crossed several stretches of snow and the terrain varied from bare stony patches with tremendous strata-displaying cliffs, to cultivated land, while the wild flowers were as lovely as any we had previously passed.

⁂

It was from the prettily situated, birch-shaded camping ground at Baltal that we set out for the Zogi La Pass. For several hundred miles this pass is the most marked depression in the Himalayas; and is, therefore, one of the most important trade routes to Tibet and China. It has an unpleasant reputation for sudden blizzards and many avalanches. We found it necessary to cross some of the latter, but these do not stand out so clearly in memory as the magnificent precipices and rocky chines we saw from the steep path winding round the cliff face. Water dripped, trickled, poured, and flooded in and out of the stones as the sun rose and melted the snow. An abundance of brilliant flowers and ferns grew in every available spot, gentian, iris, red and white rose and large white and blue-and-white columbine. We found quantities of eidelweiss, too.

After three miles, the track completely disappeared beneath the snow. On those bleak hillsides, where the snow had melted, few trees were to be seen; and these were stunted, twisted and crushed by the hard winters they had withstood. They and the vultures, scraggy and ravenous looking, and rugged boulders and sad, broken, little, man-made bridges, gave the pass an aspect of struggle and violence. But there was white and yellow beauty, palpitating, intimate, loveliness in the sweet water flowers that grew in the trickling streamlets of the water-shed. Flowers, pink and blue and mauve, proved that life was stirring beneath those seemingly relentless blizzards, to peer forth shyly, courageously when the burning sun in a deep blue sky melted the burying snow. How can one forget the picture of the majestic peaks, the joyous splash and tumble of waterfalls, and the fresh green shoots of young grass; the little ginger marmots, sitting up, full of curiosity, on the ledges before their burrows, calling excitedly and shrilly. There is no forgetting. One relives it again and again. A. P.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Foreign		
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries

	United States		
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

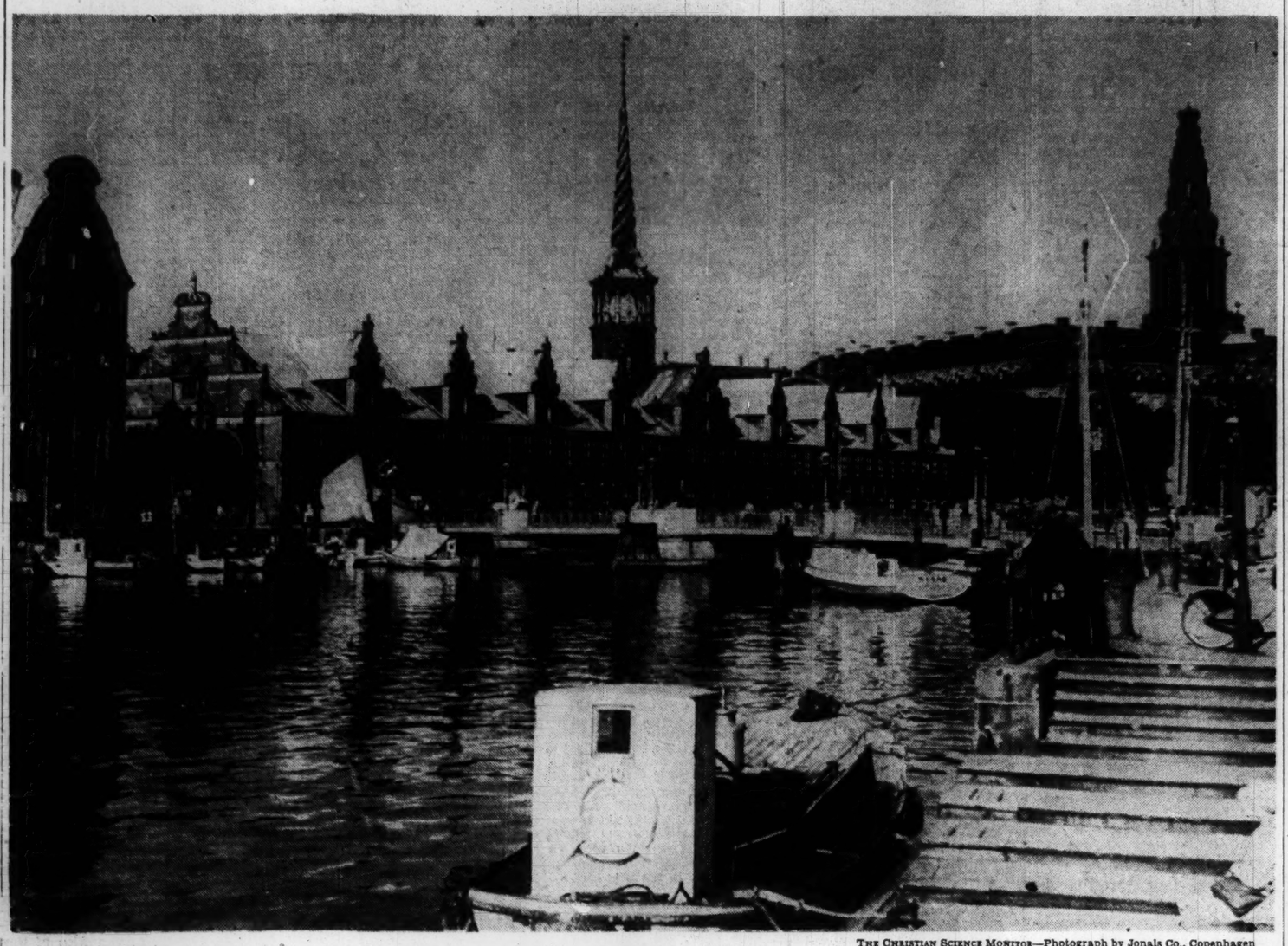
NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York 500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis 1975 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle 824 Skinner Bldg.
London 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Florence Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Jonals Co., Copenhagen

Green Roofs and Red Gables at Copenhagen, Denmark

The Blue Valleys of Guatemala

Lake Atitlán, as the crow flies, is just beyond Sololá, but there is a drop through nearly a mile of steep roadway to its shore. We almost pick our way down the trail through groups of Indians. Most of them are loaded with their native packs, here carrying down hill crates of immense pottery bowls, and there carrying up the hill entire cartloads of vegetables, onions and corn and cabbages, on their bent backs. At one point we look upward at a cataract tumbling three hundred feet from the hill above us, and breaking into spray long before it touches its new bed below where our car stands. Here the turns of the road are so sharp that automobiles must pull back and start again as in a narrow city street to make the curve.

So we come at last out on the gently sloping beach of Lake Atitlán, and fill our eyes and our soul with a view of water and white cliff and green hills and blue valleys, beautiful and inspiring even through the dim, cold clouds of afternoon. When we have looked on it, we think back to remember what we were told by those who described it to us, and the words are as if they had never had meaning. The circling rim of its hills, with its dozen villages glued like cliff-dwellings on the deep green sides, its rocks that look like Italian villas and its villas that blend into the rocks—these are a world of their own.

When, out of the mist of the next morning, the blue cones of its three perfect volcanoes push their way into the sky and bathe the picture in a holiness which is not of light nor yet of color but as of a Presence—there is no word to tell it. To find something we can touch and know we look away, to watch the terns that circle above us, only to find them more beautiful, in white and black, than any tern or gull we ever saw before. Or, to be finite, once, from our boat we dip hands into the floating scum that is drifting toward us—to find it an acre-wide field of snow-white pumice-stone, sailing out to us, upon the water!

Miracle and magic and beauty everywhere. From around a jutting rock comes silently an Indian dugout canoe, full thirty feet long, and four feet wide, cut from a single mighty forest tree. It is paddled by twenty Indians, standing up the length of it, and all dressed in robes of crimson wool! Discouraged, we turn back to blue volcanic cones with red fields stuck on the sides of them like postage stamps,—those we can still believe in!—From "Rainbow Countries of Central America," by WALLACE THOMPSON. (New York: Dutton.)

Early Morning on the Prairie

Spring came to the prairie and the blackjacks and the hills looked like undulating green velvet. In the early mornings the sonorous booming of the prairie chicken came over the hills on soft, whimsical little breezes. The blackjacks were hung with tassels of green, like the fringe on a piano cover. Under the trees along the valley, white, yellow and blue flowers sprang up as though they had been sprinkled there by some great hand. Eagles circled high against the blue sky, telling the world that fawns were being born all over the Reservation, and the turkey vultures on unmoving wing, made large circles and told a story as well. In the prairie seepages the frogs set up a chorus that was deafening. The horned larks went through intricate aerial maneuvers in their nuptial flights along the trail, and all day the meadow-larks sang that life was good. A cardinal flitted here and there along the stream bottoms, and sang as though he were filled with the wonder of being alive. Even the crow had softened his hoarse caw, and sat motionless on the tops of blackjacks. . . . There were tracks of In-grokah, the panther, always headed toward the buckbrush which sometimes fringed the blackjack ridges; he didn't need to see the circling eagles, or the vultures to know what season it was. All day, earth scents hung heavy on the air, and every voice and movement seemed filled with thrilling promise. — From "Wah 'Kon-Tah," by JOHN JOSEPH MATHEWS. (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press.)

THE sixteenth-century Børsen (Denmark's Stock Exchange) is a magnificent example of the Dutch Renaissance style as introduced by King Christian IV. Built of bricks with bands of yellow sandstone and roofs of green copper, the patina of which shows delicate transitions of tone, it reminds one of the medieval gable houses so often seen along wharves and quays.

Børsen is one of the architectural treasures of Copenhagen. The proportions of the wall spacing are especially appealing. Where once there were booths and stores, there now are low doors and mullioned windows, while up above in each of the dormers are still to be seen the hatches, or hoists, originally used for elevating or lowering of merchandise. The effect is so pleasing that one would not change it by one-quarter inch. Repetition of lines in architecture is analogous to repeated sound in poetry or musical prose; and one feels, in studying the photograph, that the architects of that age worked to attain this effect.

The main entrance in the wide monumental gable end has a portal on the level of the first floor, the doors of which are now closed like the stores in the front of the building. The approach is by a huge ramp, or inclined plane, which spreads out at the base like the tail of a peacock, and leads into the grounds around Christiansborg Palace, the present House of Parliament. In days gone by, merchandise could be drawn up the slope into the building, there being room enough on the ramp to allow wagons to turn round and drive down again. At Fastelavn (Shrovetide) small boys used to hide on either side of the ramp and, as soon as the portals opened to admit the merchants, shouted: Hiv! Herre! Hiv!" (Toss, sirs! Toss!) Whereupon it was the custom for the merchants to empty their pockets of all small money before the "fast days" commenced.

Above the portal is a tablet, bearing a long inscription in Latin and the date 1624 (the year the building was completed), together with the initials of Christian IV entwined.

Moon-Fall

Now are both met—moonlight and snowfall—now
Is magic potent; and my very breath
Breathed out in wonder silvers in the air
And floats, a gauzy veil all tangible,
Tó shred upon a twig or icicle.

Here is moon-magic calling up the tides
Of white; heaping to glistening pinnacles
Wee crested branches—Alps upon a pine.
The birch tree trails a million crystal buds;
The gatepost wears a cap like Harlequin,
Pomponed with shadow, diamond with light.

—I watched the hound smelling his careful way
Abroad, high-stepping, shadow-haunted, slim;
Dazed by such whiteness; puzzled by the dry
Sharp purity of old familiar ground;
Tracking the wilderness—Dog o' the Moon!

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT.

Účel

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

NALÉHAVÁ touha míti určitý cíl v žití leží v srdci každého. I když se zdá, že nemáme zvláštního záměru, jsme odpovědni oněm požehnáním k činnosti probuzených dobrých úmyslů a jejich provozování.

Bůh má účel pro každé Své dítě a ten účel nemůže býti na stranu odvrácen neb poražen. Že jsme děti Boha je základním faktem našeho bytí. Jan to činí jasným ve výroku: "Pohleďte, jakou lásku dal nám Otec, totiž abychom synové Boží slouli. . . . Nejmilejší, nyní synové Boží jsme." Člověk tedy je vždy v dokonalém příbuzenství s Božstvím; ku předu jdoucí účel Boha je vždy v činnosti. Je to duchovně neosvícené lidské myšlení, které je sevřeno úzkostí.

Když přemůžeme odpor k idei nerozlučitelnosti Boha od člověka prostřednictvím porozumění Kristu, Pravdě, tento odvahu dodávající vliv brzy začne měniti úzkost. Třebaže je to změna sebe menší, je přeci znamením, které následuje, jak slíbeno věřícím. "Kdo nás odloučí od lásky Kristovy? Zarmoucení-li aneb úzkost, neb protivenství? Zdali hlad, čili nahota? Zdali nebezpečenství, čili meč?" psal Pavel, aby dodal odvahu křesťanům v Římě. Když tato jednotnost s Kristem žije v našich srdcích vírou a porozuměním, pak Boží účel se rozvíjí. Je na nás hleděti, aby dveře byly otevřeny této vcházející pravdě.

Křesťanská Věda ukazuje velikému počtu lidí jaké jsou výsledky když se nastoupí na cestu, která se přidržuje plánu nekonečné Mysli, Boha. Poznání, že je marné jíti za hmotnými metodami s jejich je provázejícím nezdarem a zklamáním obrací mnohou neuspokojivou pouť, při níž se hledá zdraví a štěstí, na křesťansky vědeckou dráhu, která se ukázala býti cestou k pokoji těm, kteří po ní jdou.

"Je to účel božské Lásky vzkřísiti porozumění a království Boží, vládu harmonie, která v nás už je," píše Mary Baker Eddy na stránce 154 "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšené Spisy). Zde je povzbuzení abychom odpověděli na vyzvání Lásky a nechali tento účel vyvinouti se v nás, neboť takto je upokojen duchovní hlad a lidská potřeba je uspokojena způsoby, které nejsou naznačené lidskými návrhy. Vyhýbati se ustanovení této život podporující pravdy v našich životech neb je odkládati, je jako odejmouti si bohaté dědictví, protože nedáme zjistiti svou totožnost. Naše pravá totožnost nemůže ztratiti své spravedlivé právo na dědění.

Byla jedna tak zvaná trpitelka, která, třebaže měla vysoký pojem o Božství, přece se držela ochrany jí milého člověka, protože tu byl pocit blízkosti a zjevné podpory. Odejmutím této ochrany a podpory stála před zdánlivou kamennou zdí, před ztrátou živobytí a zdraví. Slovy pisatele Žalmů mohla říci: "Ale nohy mé téměř se byly ušinuly, o málo, že by byli sklouzli krokové moji. . . . Až jsem vešel do svatyně Boha." Právě v této svatyni najdeme Jeho účel nám určený, jemný a vlivný, ale zjevený vnímavému hledajícímu a projevený v celosti pravého žití. Jedinec, jehož duchovní touha sahá k Bohu, najde způsob, jakým požehná lidstvu. Touto službou dosáhne se nejvyššího lidského cíle; je to "Otcova práce" a vždy dává bohatou odměnu radosti, která nám nemůže býti odejmuta.

Potřebujeme praktické křesťanství Ježíše Krista, jak je znova zavedené prostřednictvím zjevení Křesťanské Vědy; a potřebujeme je denně mezi našimi bližními. Mistr dav neodeslal nenasycený; on neřekl dneš večer, neb zítra neb příští týden zimnice opustí "svegruši Šimona." Hladovějící byli rychle nasyceni a žena vstala a "hned přestala ji zimnice. I posluhovala jim."—"Slovo to tělo učiněno jest." Ježíšův výklad pravdy byl vyjadřen výrazy, které mohly býti pochopeny; takto dokázal své porozumění Boží všechnosti. To je cíl, který se každý může snažiti dosáhnouti. Drsná místa na cestě ukáži, že dosahujeme; neboť jakou jinou povahu má znepokojený omyl, než odpor! Ale ta snaha přinese štěstí a výsledkem jejího splnění je pokoj.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Purpose

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE urgent desire to have a definite purpose in living lies within the heart of everyone. Even if one seems to be without a specific objective, he is amenable to the blessings of aroused good intentions and the pursuit thereof.

God has a purpose for every one of His children, and it cannot be turned aside or defeated. That we are the children of God is the fundamental fact of our being. John makes this plain in the statement: "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God. . . . Beloved, now are we the sons of God." Man, then, is ever in perfect relationship with Deity; God's progressive purpose is ever in action. It is spiritually unenlightened human thinking that is choked with apprehension.

As we remove opposition to the idea of the inseparability of God and man through the understanding of the Christ, Truth, this enheartening influence soon begins to change the apprehension. Be this change ever so slight, it is nevertheless a sign following as promised to them that believe. "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?" wrote Paul for the encouragement of the Christians at Rome. When this unity with Christ lives in our hearts by faith and understanding, then God's purpose is being unfolded. It is ours to see that the door is held open to this incoming truth.

Christian Science is showing great numbers the results of entering upon the path which follows the design of infinite Mind, God. Seeing the futility of pursuing material methods, with their attendant failure and disappointment, turns many an unsatisfactory pilgrimage in search of health and happiness toward the Christianly scientific way which has proved the road to peace for those who follow it.

"It is the purpose of divine Love to resurrect the understanding, and the kingdom of God, the reign of harmony already within us," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 154 of "Miscellaneous Writings." Here is an inspiration to answer the call of Love and let that purpose be developed in us, for thus is satisfied the spiritual hunger, and the human need supplied in ways not to be outlined by human planning. To evade or to postpone the establishing of this life-sustaining truth in our lives is like depriving oneself of a rich inheritance through a failure in certification of identity. One's true identity cannot lose its rightful heirship.

There was one so-called sufferer who, although she had a high concept of Deity, yet clung to the protection of a loved one because of a sense of nearness and visible support. With the removal of this protection and maintenance a seeming stone wall was faced in the loss of livelihood and health. In the words of the Psalmist she could say: "But as for me, my feet were almost gone; my steps had well nigh slipped. . . . Until I went into the sanctuary of God." It is in this sanctuary that we find His purpose for ourselves, gentle and compelling, but revealed to the receptive seeker and manifested in the wholeness of true living. The individual whose spiritual desire reaches toward God finds his way to bless humanity. This service fulfills the highest human purpose; this is the "Father's business," and it is always productive of a rich reward of joy that cannot be taken from one.

We need the practical Christianity of Jesus the Christ, as reinstated through the revelation of Christian Science; and we need it daily among our fellow men. The Master did not send the multitude away unfed; he did not say this evening, or tomorrow, or next week would the fever leave "Simon's wife's mother." The hungering were promptly fed and the woman arose, "and immediately the fever left her, and she ministered unto them." The "Word was made flesh." Jesus' interpretation of the truth was expressed in terms that could be comprehended; thus he proved his understanding of God's allness. This is a purpose to which every one of us may aspire. The rough spots along the way will indicate that we are attaining; for what is the nature of disturbed error but resistance! But the endeavor will bring happiness, and its fulfillment result in peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Cecil Rhodes' Love for Table Mountain

Love of the vast landscape of Africa was a vital factor in Rhodes' life. He would hurry off any one who, he felt, would share his feeling, from business or even from their meals to see the mountain. On one occasion he led the Governor away from his office to look at Table Mountain for the purpose of enlarging the outlook of his thoughts; "We broaden," he would say at the Cape, "because we are always looking at the mountain." I remember his first meeting with Escombe, the Prime Minister of Natal, on his memorable visit of reconciliation with the Government of Cape Colony. It was in the early morning and Escombe was at once taken off to see the hydrangeas and the mountain. It was Rhodes' *sursum corda* to the Olympian Heights of thought. But from his house he could see only the mountain behind; he had to climb up above his garden to see the distant view. . . .

Rhodes spent much of his time, as he acquired the land bit by bit, on the slopes of the mountain. It was difficult to walk through its tangled undergrowth, and as he said on the first day I met him there, "I have bought all this, but I don't possess it." Like R. L. Stevenson, fighting the sensitive plant at Vailima, he enjoyed the work of cutting out the jungle. He discovered, freed, and thinned the best trees separately and in groups: cut out views and planned his long road, which was to lead from Capetown along the eastern forests at a high level up to Constantia Nek, the pass over to the western foothills, which slope down to the Atlantic shore. Massive gates he built, some of teak and some of an indigenous wood called sneezewood, like teak, white-ant proof, and said to be indestructible. He laid out much grassland below with a newly found sweet grass, leaving the silver-trees—quivering white and bright in the wind—the foil to the rich colours of the protea bushes, heather, and all the famed Cape flowers in abundant spaces above.

The views he opened and made popular went far to justify his saying, which he truly believed and firmly asserted, that the mountain, whether one looked up to it or away from it, was the "most beautiful mountain in the world." From the mountain side in the early morning, when he rode there, you would see the flats covered by a white mist, which the tops of the umbrella-shaped stone pines often studded with islands of emerald; and beyond the ring of the mainland mountains appeared deep cobalt and clear cut in the purity of the Cape air against the rising sun, which above made "the cedar tops and hills seem burnished gold."

No better words than those of Shakespeare could paint the colour of the Cape mountain top, when lit by the first rays of the sun rising over the inland mountains. The rays from the low setting sun burnishes the mountain tops first with gold which, in a moment, as the sun dips into the sea, turns to flaming crimson. Kipling's "opal and ash of roses" paints the more delicate colours of the mountain tops, when lit by the rising and setting sun in the higher altitudes of the Karoo.

He was intensely jealous of this beauty of the mountain side, and once when the Forest Department built an ugly forester's hut amongst the beautiful silver-trees on the skyline of the mountain, he had it pulled down and rebuilt out of sight at his own expense: a rare instance of the combination of the sense of natural beauty with the power and the means to enforce respect for it. May the Union Government, who have now the power and the means, remember the love of the mountain which inspired him, who gave all its beauty into their trust for the enjoyment of the people of South Africa. . . . That to them successively through the ages the mountain might be, as it was to himself, a joy and an inspiration, he bought and bequeathed the estate to the nation, so that no buildings, except the University, should be built amongst its grass-, flower-, and wood-lands. Thus he fondly hoped the preservation of their beauty would be ensured for all time.—From "Cecil Rhodes," by his architect, HERBERT BAKER. (London: Oxford University Press.)

Japanese Print

The crane
Walks on thin legs—
Seeking the great, white seed
Planted on high, that men have called
The moon.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

On London Stones

On London stones I sometimes sigh
For wider green and bluer sky;—
Too oft the trembling note is drowned
In this huge city's varied sound;—
"Pure song is country-born"—I cry.

Then comes the spring,—the months go by,
The last stray swallows seaward fly;
And I—I too!—no more am found
On London stones!

In vain!—the woods, the fields deny
That clearer strain I fain would try;
Mine is an urban Muse, and bound
By some strange law to paven ground;
Abroad she pouts;—she is not shy
On London stones!

—AUSTIN DOBSON, in "Collected Poems." (New York: Dutton.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Tomorrow Sees Advance Guard of Boston Braves on Their Way South

Braves Off For Southern Camp Saturday at 4:30

Ed Cunningham in Charge as Small Party Heads for St. Petersburg

With Secretary Ed Cunningham in charge, the so-called advance guard of the Boston Braves will board a 4:30 train at the South Station tomorrow afternoon, headed for their spring training in St. Petersburg, Fla. Although this small party actually gives the official touch to the start of the training season, a much larger group of players is already in St. Petersburg and has been for some time.

The party that leaves tomorrow will include Cunningham, Trainer Jimmy Neary, three rookie players and several newspapermen. The players are: Elburt Fletcher of Milton, Al White of Brighton and Holy Cross, and Victor Marchetti from Bristol, N. H. Fletcher and White are two of the leading sandlot players in this section, while Marchetti has gained quite a reputation as a catcher in and around Bristol. If the train runs true to schedule, the group will arrive in St. Petersburg at 7:30 Monday morning, where they will be greeted by Manager Bill McKechnie and other members of the team who have been enjoying the hot Florida sun. According to Cunningham, no one will be picked up en route.

It was also learned that the Braves will look over Frank Orefice, a young catcher and former Georgetown University athlete.

Brown and Worthington

The success of the Braves during the coming National League campaign depends a great deal on the ability of two players to come back after a year of idleness. Those men are Bob Brown and Red Worthington. Brown's work during his first full season as a regular starting pitcher stamped him as one of the most promising young boxmen the senior circuit had seen in years. That was in 1932, his record being 14 victories and seven defeats. But all last season he was useless to the Tribe because of a bad arm. Reports from the South say that he has entirely recovered. We local fans hope he has, for his right arm is needed in the Braves' quest for National League honors.

Worthington, too, was lost to the Tribe in 1933. Back again in great condition, the outfielder's big bat will drive in many runs this season that were left stranded during the '33 race.

If these two young gentlemen are back in form, the Braves should do even better this year than they did last when Wally Berger's homer against the Phillies in the final game of the season blasted the club into fourth place.

McKechnie's five leading pitchers will probably be Ben Cantwell, Walter "Huck" Betts, Ed Brandt, Fred Frankhouse and Brown, with Tom Zachary, Leo Mangum, Bob Smith and Ray Starr also around to answer the call when needed. Zachary lost much of his effectiveness last season, and probably will do relief work until it is determined whether or not he is still capable of starting.

Rabbit Will Start

Frank Hogan and Al Spohrer will divide the catching burden. Hogan has been in the South most of the winter, working off some of his surplus weight to good advantage.

The infield that McKechnie will undoubtedly open the season with finds Buck Jordan at first base, Rabbit Maranville at second, Pinky Whitney at third and Bill Urbanski at shortstop. There is some question, of course, about the Rabbit's ability to keep going. As long as he can stand the pace, he will play second. If he fails, Dick Gyselman can step in.

Now that Wally Berger has developed into the best center fielder in the National League, we know who will cover the most territory in the Braves' outfield. Worthington is the logical man for left field and Randy Moore for right. That leaves Hal Lee, Joe Mowry and Rupert Thompson to fight for the reserve positions. Not the best outfield in baseball, but one with enough speed and punch to carry the Braves a long way with any kind of support from the pitchers.

One pitcher we neglected to mention is Steve Swetonic, the right-hander purchased from the Pittsburgh Pirates. Steve did no better than break even in victories and defeats with the Buccs last season, but the year before was one of the most effective in the National League. Perhaps a change of uniform is what he needed.

The Braves' training schedule calls for the first squad to start work on Monday, and break camp April 5, which gives the athletes one solid month of labor under the St. Petersburg sun.

Despite the fact that President Fuchs and McKechnie failed to put over any trades during the winter meetings in Chicago, we believe that the team is several games better than it was last season. The return of Brown and Worthington to form would make the Tribe a serious threat for the championship now held by the Giants.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Fans Now Looking Southward

IN LESS than a week the headquarters of the sixteen clubs which compose the National and American Baseball Leagues will be in full operation at their southern or California camps, and the candidates for the teams will be limbering up for the opening of the two races which are to decide which teams will represent the respective organizations in the World Series of 1934. Some of the candidates have been in action for over a week, with the New York Giants, champions of the world, the first to start organized practice, Feb. 24, at Miami Beach, Fla. It is a hard time for the veteran as well as the rookie, as the former tries gradually to get back into championship form, while the latter is trying his hardest to make good and save being sent back to the minors.

New Stars Being Reported

Already reports are sifting up from some of those camps which are in operation that they contain new players who are sure to make names for themselves. This happens every year, and, if all the good things said about most of these players only held good when they get into a championship game, major-league baseball fans would see plenty of new faces every season. Too often, however, the player who looks good in spring training falls by the wayside as soon as he strikes major-league circles. The Ty Cobbs, Christy Mathewsons, Tris Speakers, George Sislers, Honus Wagners and the like are few and far between. It has always been so in the past and no doubt will continue so in the future. The rookie who is able to make good his first or second season is indeed a rarity, and just now the fans are wondering if this spring training period will produce one.

Fifteen Clubs Training in the South

This year finds 15 of the 18 clubs doing their training in the South. The two Chicago clubs and Pittsburgh are on the Pacific coast. Eleven of them are in the State of Florida, with one in Louisiana and the other in Mississippi. Another week or so and reports of exhibition games will be appearing in the newspapers, and then it will be possible to begin to get a line on the strength of the various clubs. Many changes have been made since the close of the 1933 season, and these changes are sure to result in a different order of the clubs in September, 1934, from that of September, 1933. Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics have figured most prominently in the changing of players, and it will be interesting to see how much weaker, if any, the Athletics will be, and how much former Athletic players will strengthen their new clubs, especially the Red Sox.

Only Few Now Unsigned

While there are still one or two players who have not yet signed their 1934 contracts, this phase of the situation is not nearly so prominent as it has been in years past. That all will come into the fold before the bell rings for the opening championship game is practically assured. A glance out of the window in any major-league city may not give any indication that spring is near; but the crack of the bat at the training camps is absolute proof that it is not far away, and there is probably no more impatient person in the United States today than the baseball fan who is awaiting the cry of "Batter Up."

Two Surprising Upsets Occur In Women's Singles

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 2 (AP)—Two surprising upsets marked the quarterfinal round of women's singles play in the fifteenth annual Bermuda tennis championships yesterday, leaving Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., and Gladys Hutchings of Bermuda, second and fourth seeded players, on the sidelines. The men's division, however, proceeded according to form with Lester R. Stoefen, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. and Laird Watt reaching the semifinals.

Virginia Ellis, an unranked American player, defeated Miss Sharp in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3. Mrs. Frederick McBride eliminated Miss Hutchings, 6—3, 6—4.

Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., who eliminated Grace P. Surber of New York, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, and Mrs. William Freisenbruch, the only Bermuda survivor, completed the semifinal bracket. Mrs. Freisenbruch had little difficulty beating Mrs. Marian Wood, 6—4, 6—3.

Allison turned back Herbert L. Bowman of New York, a former Bermuda title holder, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, in a match which saw nearly every game in the last two sets go to duce. The others had easy triumphs. Grant lost only one game to F. Hynson of New York. Stoefen defeated H. Brewer, 6—0, 6—3, and Watt eliminated A. Reid, 6—1, 6—1.

Allison and Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, N. Y., had a stiff encounter in the mixed doubles, defeating Miss Sachs and Bowman, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1. The Greater Boston girl failed to continue the form she displayed in her singles victory, missing many opportunities and double faulting frequently.

W. Lindrum Proposes Four-Handed Billiards

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Walter Lindrum of Australia, who is far and away the greatest player of English billiards in the world, has suggested that two leading English professionals should take a trip "down under" for the purpose of playing four-handed matches against Clark McConachy of New Zealand and Lindrum himself.

Four-handed billiards has dropped right out of favor among amateurs and professionals in recent years. In clubs one sees snooker as the only team game on a billiard table. The last public four-handed game in which all the players were of championship class took place at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, in 1875, when John Roberts and Thomas Taylor defeated W. Cook and S. W. Stanley. Roberts, a magnificent showman as well as a great player, was the Lindrum of his time.

Watrous Leads at Belleair

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 2 (AP)—Al Watrous of Detroit, with a total of 139, today led the field in the West Coast open championship at the halfway mark, yesterday. He was pressed closely by Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., who put together two 70's for 140. It remained for Craig Wood of Deal, N. Y., to take all the glory of the morning round away from the other players when he equaled the competitive record for the course with a 67. Wood faltered badly in the afternoon, taking a 78.

Quakers Defeat Rangers 4 to 0

MUNICH, Bavaria, March 2 (AP)—The Saskatoon Quakers last night defeated the United States team billed as the "Boston Rangers," 4 to 0, in a one-sided hockey game. It was the fourth time the Canadians had defeated the American all-stars. The first was when the Quakers won the world amateur championship at Milan last month.

Intercollegiate Indoor Pony Polo Set for March 31

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—The intercollegiate indoor polo championship will be held in New York March 31 through April 7 in connection with the Eastern championships, the Indoor Polo Association of America announced yesterday. The playing schedule has not yet been arranged, but the collegiate matches will be worked in with the Eastern games.

The Harvard team, winner of last year's tournament and the John R. Townsend Intercollegiate Cup, symbolic of the title, will defend the championship with a trio including two members of the 1933 squad.

Other colleges entered are Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania Military College and the United States Military Academy.

Harvard will ride into the tournament with Tom Davis and William McGuckin, who helped the Crimson to the championship last year. Their playing mate will be Alfred Dillingham of Hawaii, who was forced to view the championship last year from the stands owing to scholastic deficiencies.

P. M. C., one of the stronger teams, also will mount two veterans, Joe Poor and Jack Young. They will be assisted by Clarence Combs, who last year was a member of the Allenhurst team which tied for the metropolitan league championship.

Yale's trio, which holds victories over Army and Princeton, comprises William Rand, James Wilson and Jay Secor. William Sullivan, Bill Davey and Mahlon Kemmerer, veterans of several years of college and club polo, indoors and outdoors, will play for Princeton, while the Army combination will be three cadets who have had at least one year's varsity experience, J. F. Franklin, J. M. Cummings Jr. and J. K. Brown Jr.

Miss Robinson Surprises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 2—Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, Iowa, contributed the big surprise of the quarterfinal round of the Florida East Coast women's golf championship tournament, yesterday, when she defeated Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., 2 up. Miss Orcutt had won the tournament in 1931 and 1932 and needed only one more victory to take permanent possession of the Mrs. W. R. Kenan Jr. Cup. Mrs. Opal S. Hill, former western champion, came within one stroke of equaling the women's record for the course when she defeated Marion Miley of Kentucky, 5 and 3. Mrs. Hill had a card of 73. Kathleen Garnham of England and Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., United States woman champion in 1931, were the other qualifiers for the semifinal round, the former defeating Jane Douglass of San Gabriel, Calif., 5 and 4, and Miss Hicks winning from Grace Armory, Great Neck, L. I., 2 and 1.

To Plan Observation Trains

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2 (AP)—A meeting of the Yale and Harvard crew managements with operating officials of the New Haven road to outline special and observation train movements for the spring Derby Day on the Housatonic River, and the annual classic on the Thames River at New London, June 22, will be held at Yale next Wednesday. The Yale meeting with the railroad men to fix the Derby Day schedule will be held first. After lunch, Yale and Harvard regatta managers will discuss the New London arrangements. This year the Thames River regatta will follow commencement at Yale, returning to the long-established plan, upset last year when the races were held the Friday before Yale's commencement. At the time Yale alumni were outspoken against the arrangement.

College Basketball Results

Duke 35, Virginia M. I. 14.
Evansville 58, Oakland 34.
Indiana Central 42, Franklin 32.
Iowa State 37, Kansas State 16.
Kansas 33, Oklahoma 26.
Millikin 36, Illinois Wesleyan 28.
N. C. State 43, South Carolina 24.
Nebraska 29, St. Louis 25.
North Carolina 27, Virginia 18.
Phillips 25, Southwestern 24.
Rockhurst 31, St. Benedict's 28.
Valparaiso 43, St. Viator 3.
Wash. & Lee 45, Maryland 37.

Miss Woolsey Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Elizabeth Woolsey of New Haven, Conn., won the fourth annual Junior League invitation women's squash racquets tournament here yesterday, defeating Eileen Beresford of Short Hills, N. J., in the final round, 15—7, 15—8, 15—9. Ann Page of Philadelphia, winner of the title last year, did not compete, as she is in England with the United States team.

J. C. Penney Co. Earnings

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Net earnings of J. C. Penney Company after all charges and taxes for the year 1933 totaled $14,235,638, equal, after preferred dividends, to $5.51 a common share. This compares with net earnings in 1932 of $5,082,672, or $1.57 a common share, after allowing for preferred dividends.

Rangers Second By Victory In Chicago Stadium

Montreal Maroons Improve Position as Canadiens Lose to Bruins

National Hockey League
United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	21	10	12	98	87	52
Rangers	20	7	15	108	92	47
Chicago	17	11	14	75	66	45
Boston	14	5	24	89	118	33
Canadian Division						
Toronto	23	9	9	151	93	55
Montreal	17	9	17	98	109	43
Canadiens	17	6	19	85	91	40
Americans	13	10	18	85	108	36
Ottawa	11	5	25	100	125	27

Results March 1

Boston 3, Canadiens 1.
Montreal 4, Detroit 1.
N. Y. Rangers 3, Chicago 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 2—Second place in the National Hockey League race was seized here last night by the New York Rangers when they defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 3 to 1, at the Chicago Stadium. The game was a thriller all the way through.

Cecil Dillon led the winning attack with goals in the first and third period, and Murray Murdoch scored the other. The Hawks were on the offensive most of the time, forcing Aitkenhead to make 44 stops, while Gardiner made only 22. Thompson scored for Chicago in the first two minutes of the opening period. The summary:

N. Y. Rangers		Chicago
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling	lw	rw, March, Couture, Goldsworthy
Boucher, Ripley, Cox	c	c, Romnes, Cook, Sheppard
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson	rw	lw, Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen
Johnson, Heller	ld	rd, Jenkins, Coulter
Seibert, Dutkowski	rd	ld, Conacher, Abel
Aitkenhead	g	g, Gardiner

Score—New York Rangers 3, Chicago Black Hawks 1. Goals—Dillon 2, Murdoch for New York; Thompson for Chicago. Assists—Seibert for New York; Romnes for Chicago. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 2—Playing superior hockey defensively and offensively, Montreal Maroons manufactured a well-earned 4-to-1 victory over Detroit Red Wings here last night before 8500 fans. It was the first defeat for the Wings on Olympia ice since Christmas night when Ottawa Senators downed them, 6 to 3, and the first time the Wings have been beaten at home since Wilf Cude succeeded John Ross Roach as a goal-tender for the Detroit club. Maroons took the lead in the first period with a goal by Northcott and were never headed. They added two more goals in the second period and one in the third. Sorrell scored the only Detroit goal. The summary:

Maroons		Detroit
Northcott, Trottier, Cain	lw	rw, Aurie, Carson, Wiseman
Smith, Blinco, Haynes	c	c, Weiland, Pettinger, Starr
Ward, Robinson, Brydson	rw	lw, Lewis, Sorrell, Emms, Gross
Wentworth, Evans	rd	ld, Buswell, Young
Mackenzie, Frew	ld	rd, Graham, Goodfellow
Kerr	g	g, Cude

Score—Maroons 4, Detroit 1. Goals—Northcott, Ward, Mackenzie, Robinson for Maroons; Sorrell for Detroit. Assists—Ward, Smith, Brydson, Northcott for Maroons; Weiland for Detroit. Officials—R. W. Hewitson and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

If the Bruins were as successful against other teams as they are against Canadiens, they would be running away with the National Hockey League honors this season. Last night at the Boston Garden the locals downed Canadiens, 3 to 1, for the fifth time this season. Tomorrow night the two meet in Montreal in the sixth game which will conclude meetings between the two for this schedule.

Bruins ran up a 3-to-0 lead in the first two periods. Tiny Thompson, local goalie, played superbly and excepting for one slip on the part of a team mate he would have had an earned shutout. Nels Stewart accidently cleared a rebound of Jack Riley's shot into the Boston net in the third period. There were interesting and exciting moments during the game, but the hockey was not high grade. In this contest Canadiens looked like anything other than a contender for Stanley Cup honors. The summary:

Boston		Canadiens
Siebert, Beattie, Galbraith	lw	rw, Larochelle, Gagnon, Raymond
Barry, Stewart, Smillie	c	c, Morenz, Lepine, Riley
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver	rw	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Wilcox, Lane, Smith	ld	rd, S. Mantha, Bourgault, Larochelle
Shore, Lane, Wilcox	rd	ld, Carson, Burke, Portland, G. Mantha
Thompson	g	g, Chabot

Score—Boston 3, Canadiens 1. Goals—Beattie, Lamb, Siebert for Boston; Riley for Canadiens. Assists—Lamb, Stewart for Boston. Officials—M. J. Rodden and Dr. F. L. McCurry. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Form Rugby Football Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana — A Rugby Union Football Club has been formed in British Guiana, South America. The sponsors of the new club are English residents and creoles who were educated at the English colleges and universities. A prominent professional rugger player from England is being engaged to coach the members of the Club and Intercolonial Tournaments between Trinidad, B. W. I., and British Guiana will now become an annual fixture.

Woods Wins Dartmouth Jump

HANOVER, N. H., March 2 (AP)—Henry S. "Bim" Woods, intercollegiate ski jumping champion, annexed another jumping title here yesterday by winning the Dartmouth College championship in the event with 142.7 points. Selden J. Hannah, another scorer in the intercollegiate championship, was second with 140.5 points, and Warren Chivers, Dartmouth freshman, third with 130.5. Woods' final jump was 39.5 meters, two meters short of the hill record.

Cubs Leave for California

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP)—Chicago's Cubs set out for their western spring training ground at Catalina Island, California, last night. Thirty-seven comprised the Cub party, which included President William M. Walker, Vice-President John Seys, Treasurer Boots Weber, Manager Charlie Grimm and eight players.

Cadets Elect Hiatt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 2—Wright Hiatt '36 of Winchester, Ind., has been elected captain of the United States Military Academy basketball team for next year.

College Wrestling Result

Chicago 27, Ohio 5.

Herbert Chapman Spelt Success In League Soccer

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The celebrated Arsenal soccer football club, champion of the English League, lost a great asset in the recent passing of Herbert Chapman.

This man had an astonishing record as a team manager, and he blended a deep knowledge of football with rare qualities of showmanship. Under his management the Arsenal was always in the headlines, always provoking discussion, and usually playing extremely good football. He set the "fans" a-talking by paying huge sums for star men, by suggesting floodlight soccer and the wearing of numbers by players, and by many other things besides.

Some of Chapman's schemes were frowned on by the Football Association—floodlighting and numbers among them—but the public responded to Chapman's efforts to please, and the Arsenal treasury reflects the success of his policy. New and comfortable stands were built, a high standard of play was maintained, and the Arsenal stayed right in the foreground of the picture. Last season the team won the league championship; this season it has bright prospects of winning both the league championship and the Football Association Challenge Cup—a "double" that has been accomplished only twice in the history of the game.

Chapman's record of success as a manager is almost unbelievable. After his active days as a footballer were over—he started with Swindon Town in 1896 and subsequently played for Sheppey United, Tottenham Hotspur and Northampton Town—he commenced on the administrative side with Northampton and had the satisfaction of seeing that club head the final standing of the Old Southern League in 1908-09.

In 1919-20, the Leeds City team was disbanded and Chapman went from the managerial side of it to Huddersfield Town, which was then in a most parlous condition. Forthwith, Huddersfield soared up the league standing, won promotion from the second to the first division, and reached the cup final. In 1921-22 Huddersfield won the cup and in 1923-24 and the two following seasons they won the league championship. No other club has ever gained three successive victories in the arduous league competition.

Chapman came to the Arsenal, as a highly paid official, in 1925-26. The club had formerly been struggling along, but in Chapman's first year it became runner-up in the league tournament. In 1926-27, the Arsenal reached the cup final and was there defeated; in 1929-30, the Arsenal won the cup. In 1930-31 the Arsenal won the league championship with a record number of points; in 1931-32 Arsenal reached the semifinal round for the cup and was runner-up in the league; and last season the Arsenal won the League championship for the second time.

Chapman knew how to select a team, how to get the best out of his players, and how to "pull" the public. For these qualities he will be long remembered in soccer, as for his devotion to the interests of the game and for his Yorkshire geniality. In appreciation of his services the Arsenal has presented his widow with a house and a pension. Chapman's children are a daughter and two sons, one of whom plays Rugby football well enough to have gained a county cap for Middlesex and inclusion in an English international trial.

French Pros Break Tilden-Vines March

MONTREAL, March 2 (AP)—The French tennis pros, Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, finally broke the American string of victories in their exhibition tour early today when they defeated William T. Tilden 2d and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. in a doubles encounter, 6—4, 6—2. The French triumph came at the end of a long night of competition in which the Americans each won a five-set singles match.

After running up a string of 10 straight victories in New York and Boston, Tilden and Vines both were extended to the limit to make it 12 straight before the break finally came in a match which did not start until after midnight.

Tilden won the opener of the two-day series here from Plaa, 7—9, 8—6, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4 and Vines followed, using his powerful service to good effect to gain a 6—4, 6—8, 9—7, 3—6, 6—3 triumph over Cochet.

The series will be completed tonight with two more singles matches, Tilden meeting Cochet and vines facing Plaa.

The matches were played on flooring laid over the ice of the Forum with a crowd of 5000 looking on.

Foxx Refuses $15,000

MIAMI, Fla., March 2 (AP)—Jimmie Foxx, champion batter of the Philadelphia Athletics, declared yesterday that he had decided to refuse Connie Mack's compromise offer of $15,000 for 1934 and would stay away from the training camp at Fort Myers, Fla., until his demand for $25,000 was met. "I've thought over Mr. Mack's offer as he suggested, and I'm going to write him a letter telling him that I'm going to stay right here," Foxx said after returning from a talk with the Athletics manager in Fort Myers.

New Zealand Davis Cup Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—C. E. Malfroy, E. D. Andrews and A. C. Stedman will constitute the New Zealand lawn tennis team which is to compete in the European Zone of the Davis Cup international tournament this summer. Malfroy is the holder of the New Zealand men's singles championship, and, like, Andrews, he wan his "Blue" while at Cambridge University. Stedman is the champion of Auckland.

To Race Near Salt Lake City

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Americans will see Sir Malcolm Campbell engaged in an attack upon the world's land speed record next August, for the renowned British motorist has decided to make his next attempt upon the existing "best" on the Salduro Lake bed near Salt Lake City. The record established by himself in 1933 at Daytona stands at 272 miles an hour.

Quebec Signs Proudlock

QUEBEC, March 2 (AP)—"Cammy" Proudlock, wingman recently with the Cleveland Indians of the International Hockey League, has been signed by the Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American Hockey League and will line up with the team against the New Haven Eagles in tonight's match here. Proudlock, a fast skater, has played also with London and Pittsburgh.

Missing Yachts Accounted For By Coast Guard

Musketeer, Sailed by Phillip Roosevelt, Reaches Nassau Harbor

MIAMI, Fla., March 2 (AP)—Four sailing yachts, missed Wednesday night by coast guard cutters, convoying a fleet of 12 craft in the first Miami-Nassau international sailing race, were safely accounted for yesterday.

Last to be reported by the coast guard was the 133-foot Azara, largest boat in the race and owned by Commodore Hugh M. Matheson of Huntington, L. I. The Azara was located in the ocean about 50 miles north of Miami and sailing for this port.

The Musketeer, entered in the race by Phillip Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, N. Y., another of the previously unreported craft, sailed into Nassau harbor during the afternoon after having been located earlier by coast guard planes near the Bahamian capital.

A third craft, the 75-foot White Cloud, owned by G. Proctor Cooper of the Columbia Yacht Club of New York, docked here shortly after noon and crewmen reported she had lost sails in the stiff wind the racing fleet encountered Wednesday in Bahamian waters.

The remaining yacht, the Marmion, 56-foot ketch owned by Charles H. Baker Jr. of Larchmont, N. Y., reached Bimini, a Bahamian island about 45 miles east of Miami, Wednesday night. A message yesterday from one of the persons aboard said it was "disabled," but gave no further information.

The Gamecock, 30-foot sloop, owned by William Allen of Louisville, Ky., returned here yesterday. The remainder of the fleet, six yachts, were reported by the coast guardsmen as anchored in Nassau Harbor.

George Lott Wins Jamaica Net Title

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 2 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr., veteran internationalist from Chicago, won the tennis championship of Jamaica yesterday, defeating Donald Leahong of Jamaica, in the final round, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

The women's doubles title went to the powerful English team of Kathleen E. Stammers and Fred A. James in a hard fought match with the United States titleholder and winner of the Jamaica women's singles, Helen H. Jacobs, and her Boston partner, Virginia B. Rice. The score was 6—4, 8—6.

In the mixed doubles Lott and Miss Jacobs were all square with the Canadian-English combination of Marcel Rainville of Montreal, and Dorothy E. Round, ranking English player, when darkness halted play. The United States pair won the first set 6—4, but Rainville and Miss Round came back to take the second 6—3 and then tie the third set at five-all after Lott and Miss Jacobs had piled up an advantage of 5—1 and match point.

Over the Net

A LARGE group of reporters and photographers met the incoming S. S. Champlain Wednesday, in New York, to greet the French amateur tennis stars—Jean Borotra, Paul Feret, André Merlin and Christian Boussus—who are in the United States to take part in the United States indoor tennis championships and the special international matches between France and the United States. Borotra is seeking his fifth indoor singles championship, having won this title in 1925, 1927 1929 and 1931. He was runnerup to Jean René Lacoste, a countryman, in 1926. Borotra has won the indoor doubles crown three times, in 1925 with A. W. Asthalter, in 1927 with Jacques Brugnon, and in 1931 with Boussus. Playing with Watson Washburn in 1929, the French ace was runnerup to Big Bill Tilden and Francis T. Hunter.

In commenting on 1934 Davis Cup play, Borotra gave Great Britain, the cup holder, a 50-50 chance to retain the historic trophy, which was wrested from France last year. The hopes of the United States should be rated only about half as good, says the Frenchman. Australia is next on his list, then come France and Japan with equal chances. The United States was given a better chance than Australia because of the Americans' strength in doubles.

Borotra, vice-president of the Internationale Fédération de Tennis, speaking as a tennis player and not as an official, favors professional tennis as played by Bill Tilden, Ellsworth Vines, Henri Cochet and other stars because they have done a lot for tennis as amateurs and the game owes them something, but when it comes to the open tennis tournament question, it is something else. Borotra says, "I am opposed to it for several reasons. Don't you think it will be a great temptation for young players to turn pro? Put the possibility of a $5000 prize before the eyes of a 20-year-old boy and it's hard to turn it down. But I really think we would be doing the youngsters more harm than good. For four or five years the average pro might make $150 a week, but after that, then what? Until professional teaching in tennis, as in golf, becomes general I don't think professional tennis players, on the whole, will be a success. Teaching is the professional tennis player's only future."

The Internationale Fédération will not let down the bars against open tournaments, Borotra feels, at its annual meeting this month, when it votes on a proposed change in the amateur definition. Borotra also feels that France is sincere in its opposition to open tournaments and does not believe that the loss of the Davis Cup will change its stand.

Borotra, Feret, Boussus and Merlin will practice at the Seventh Regiment Armory, where the indoor championships start, March 10.

The Internationale Fédération meeting will be held in Paris, March 16. Louis J. Carruthers will represent the United States Lawn Tennis Association at that meeting, sailing abroad in the S. S. Bremen, March 3. Mr. Carruthers is chairman of the U. S. L. T. A. Amateur Rule Committee.

Warwickshire Cricket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The general tale of improved financial conditions among the first-class cricket clubs is carried on by Warwickshire County, which announces a loss of £1581 last season, compared with £2259 in 1932. The gate-money taken at first-class matches was £3684, an advance by £515 upon the receipts of the previous summer; but the games of Warwickshire second eleven in the Minor Counties competition produced only £12, as compared with £42 in 1932. As the cost of the second eleven matches was £261, Warwickshire has decided not to compete this year in the Minor Counties competition.

Sporting Around the Hub

WINNING matches yesterday in both the singles and doubles, M. Stanley Houghton advanced to the semifinal rounds of those divisions in the Boston District Badminton championships on the University Club courts. Teamed with Walter E. Mitchell, he scored a quarterfinal victory over J. E. Burchard and M. C. Adams, 15—12, 15—6. In the singles, Houghton defeated Morton Smith, 15—7, 15—9. Teamed with Miss Robbins, Houghton also reached the mixed-doubles semifinals on Wednesday.

Weston, still unbeaten in the Women's Interclub Badminton League, tied for the third time this season in Division "A" competition yesterday when Old Orchard won two closely-fought matches, leaving the score at 2-all. Another Class "A" match found Brookline a 3-to-1 victor over the University Club team.

The Harvard varsity and freshman wrestling teams wind up their dual season tomorrow afternoon in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building when they meet the Yale varsity and freshman teams. The freshman meet starts at 3 o'clock and the varsity at 4:30. Outstanding on the program will be the heavyweight varsity bout, which brings together Gridley Barrows of Harvard and Henry Snowden of Yale, the Intercollegiate champion. This match will mark the third successive year in which Barrows has wrestled as Harvard's heavyweight.

With the doors of the Pacific Coast baseball league open to spitball pitchers, it is rumored that Oakland is trying to sign Red Faber, the former White Sox veteran. If the Oaks are successful in their attempt, the Coast circuit will have four of the best spitballers the game has had in recent years—Jack Quinn, Clarence Mitchell, Faber and Frank Shellenback. Quinn is going to sign with Hollywood, while Mitchell is already on the roster of the Missions.

The election of Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel C. Nash Jr., 853 Exchange Building, Boston, as third vice-president of the National Rifle Association, which has its headquarters at Washington, D. C., has been announced by the directors of the association. Colonel Nash has long been identified with the sport of rifle shooting and with the national organization and for a number of years has been a director and a member of the executive committee against proposed laws which would tend to unjustly disarm the law-abiding citizen and leave him at the mercy of the armed underworld. The National Rifle Association, which has been functioning since 1871, is the national governing body of the sport of rifle shooting.

Manager Art Ross of the Bruins has completed all arrangements for a contest between the Bruins and the Bruin Cubs at the Boston Garden March 20, with the entire proceeds to be turned over to the Boston quota of the Emergency Campaign.

Philadelphia Has Three Teams Left In Court Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 2—One New York and three Philadelphia teams fought their way into the semifinal round of the United States court tennis doubles yesterday at the Philadelphia Racquet Club. These teams seek the title won last year by William C. Wright of Philadelphia and George R. Fearing Sr. of Boston.

Wright, this year, is playing with John C. Bell Jr., also of Philadelphia. Yesterday the Bell-Wright team had little difficulty in turning back the New York combination of J. G. Douglas and R. C. Rand, at 6—2, 6—2, 6—1. Wright is a former singles champion.

A favored team, James H. Van Alen and W. L. Van Alen of New York, was beaten in an upset by Russel Thayer and Fitz-Eugene Newbold of Philadelphia. It took five games before the Van Alen team could be beaten, however, the scores reading, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Edward M. Edwards of Joseph T. Thayer of Philadelphia defeated a Boston team, Dr. Channing Frothingham and Malcolm Greenough, in three sets, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Ogden Phipps and William Rand of New York took to the court in the last match of the day and defeated Stanley W. Pearson and Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, before a large gallery. The summary:

United States Court Tennis Doubles Championship—First Round

Russel Thayer and Fitz-Eugene Newbold, Philadelphia, defeated James H. and W. L. Van Alen, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

William C. Wright and John C. Bell Jr., Philadelphia, defeated J. G. Douglas and R. C. Rand, New York, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Joseph T. Thayer and Edward M. Edwards, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. Channing Frothingham and Malcolm Greenough, Boston, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Ogden Phipps and William Rand Jr., New York, defeated Stanley W. Pearson and Rodman Wanamaker, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

New Yorkers in Final Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 2—Two citizens of New York State will meet here today in the final round of the annual Palm Beach golf championship tournament which is being played at the Palm Beach Country Club. Tommy Goodman of Monroe, N. Y., qualified by defeating Manuel Ortuno of West Palm Beach, the medalist, 4 and 3, while Albert R. Hakes of Buffalo, N. Y., runner-up to the medalist, defeated Arthur Brown of Fall River, Mass., 5 and 4.

Iowa State College Bests Kansas State

Big Six Basketball Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas	8	1	.889
Missouri	6	3	.667
Oklahoma	6	4	.600
Nebraska	5	5	.500
Kansas State	2	8	.200
Iowa State	2	8	.200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, March 2—Iowa State College achieved a tie for last place in the Big Six Conference basketball race, instead of undisputed bottom here last night by defeating Kansas State, 37 to 16. Iowa State led at the half, 20 to 7.

The game was extremely rough and both teams passed wildly. Iowa State took an early lead and maintained it easily all the game. Kansas State only made one floor goal in the first half and five the whole game. The summary:

Iowa State		Kansas State
Cowen, Doty	lf	rg, Hutchinson, Gilpin
Cowan, Batman	rf	lg, Boyd, Morgan
Wegner	c	c, Freeland, Bicnick
Holmes	lg	rf, Weller, Stoner
Hood, Anderson	rg	lf, Graham

Score—Iowa State 37, Kansas State 16. Goals from floor—Wegner 5, Cowen 3, Holmes 3, Hood, Doty, Batman for Iowa State; Stoner 2, Freeland, Boyd, Morgan for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Wegner 4, Holmes 3, Cowen, Hood for Iowa State; Hutchinson 3, Graham 2, Weller for Kansas State. Officials—Henry Hasbrouck, Des Moines, and H. G. Hedges, Dartmouth.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch
Try Our Daily Special
A new vegetable special—Four tastily prepared vegetables 20c
Our dessert special for 8c
All prepared by American Housewives
80 Nassau Street
Bet. John and Fulton Sts.
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

CONCORD, N. H.

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—Burns Mantle, Daily News.
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

DENNIS KING
In the London Dramatic Success
RICHARD of BORDEAUX
EMPIRE B'way and 40 St. Evgs. $1 to $3. Mats. Wed., Sat. $1 to $2.50 plus tax

"Old Company's Lehigh"
THE BEST SINCE 1820
"Old Company's" is procurable in this city only from
Armory Lehigh Coal Co.
822½ State Street
82 Waltham Avenue
Tel. 2-5137
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Big Savings ON Men's Suits
HAYNES & CO.
1502 Main Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

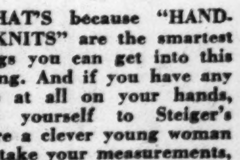
Big Savings ON Men's Suits
WARE PRATT COMPANY
Main Street at Pearl
WORCESTER, MASS.

Firestone Tires
Fair Prices, Honest Service
H. M. Hartwell & Sons
WE FEATURE ESSOLENE GAS ESSOLUBE OIL BATTERIES
Cor. Chestnut and Taylor Streets
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Phone 2-4072 Open Evenings

MacInnes Merchandise is dependable
John C. MacInnes Co.
Worcester

Last Week of Our . . .
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Savings of 10 to 40% on all types of furniture
Fourth Floor
Denholm & McKay Company
WORCESTER

Everyone's KNITTING these days



THAT'S because "HAND-KNITS" are the smartest things you can get into this Spring. And if you have any time at all on your hands, take yourself to Steiger's where a clever young woman will take your measurements, teach you the stitches and get you nicely started on a smart hand-knit dress, suit, skirt or sweater ... all free of charge if you purchase the necessary yarns. Instructions daily.
Art Needlework Shop
—Third Floor—
Steiger's
Store of Specialty Shops
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Greater Boston

"Apart from the crowd"

World travelers agree that the Copley-Plaza Hotel has that "apart from the crowd" distinction that we look for in people and things. It is not hotel hospitality a-la-mass-production. The Copley-Plaza has all the charm of the famous old inns of England and New England blended with all that is desirable in modern service and appointment. . . . Look at it this way: think of the finest home you were ever in . . . the mellowness, the sense of rightness, the people you met there . . . and that's it . . . that's the Copley-Plaza.

Rooms as low as $4 too

The COPLEY-PLAZA BOSTON
Arthur L. Race, Managing Director

Hotel **HEMENWAY**
On the Fenway at Westland Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.

NEW LOW RATES
One person . . . . $2.50 a day and up
Two persons (double beds) $3.50 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) $4.00 a day and up
Special Weekly Rates
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

THE AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN
VENDOME
Restful . . . . .
The luxuriously appointed rooms and suites—where rest and quiet may be had at all times—are much appreciated by those who wish to read and study.
A no-license hotel.
ABBOTT HOTELS CORP
KARL P. ABBOTT PRESIDENT

The Hotel Beaconsfield
Brookline (Boston) Mass.
The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere
Sunny Non-Housekeeping
APARTMENTS
in different combinations for discriminating people.
Beautiful Dining Room for Permanent and Transient Guests
Hotel Fireproof Garage Adjoining
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

Austrian Prisons Full of Socialists

(Continued from Page 1)

workers' banks and directors of Socialist coöperative organizations, trade union chiefs, financial experts and writers, are being held. Nineteen of the most prominent soon are to be tried for high treason. And yet no one is allowed to visit the jails in order to see how these men and women are being treated.

Released prisoners told the Monitor correspondent that Socialist leaders are treated as ordinary criminals, and said that in many places hundreds of workers were at first forced into small rooms where there was not even space to lie down and were not given food of any kind for three days.

In many cases they said men were not permitted to leave a room for seven hours.

It is believed, however, that conditions are now much improved.

The Monitor correspondent personally learned of a number of cases of beating and mistreatment of prisoners.

Heimwehr men are also accused of doing some plundering in search for arms and are reported to be taking equipment from workers at institutions for Heimwehr offices or clubs.

Grosser forms of terrorism, however, appear to be lacking.

Moreover, various organizations are distributing relief to workers' families that have suffered, and a spirit of reconciliation is much more in evidence than a spirit of vengeance, except for the regrettable fact that the Government continues to vituperate Socialist leaders who are in jail and cannot answer back.

The Monitor correspondent has gone carefully into statistics of casualties during the fighting. The Government appears to be justified in claiming a comparatively small number killed. Official figures show 104 fighters on the Government side killed, and 193 civilians. The number wounded is more than twice as large. Among the latter are 79 women and 12 children, while among the killed are 21 women and two children. At least one-fifth of the civilian casualties were noncombatants. So not more than 160 Socialist fighters fell.

The Government has stated it captured some 5000 rifles and 80 machine guns. But many of these were taken from hiding places unused, so one may safely compute that appreciably fewer than 5000 Socialists participated in the rebellion.

Hapsburg Restoration Opposed by Two Groups For Different Reasons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAHA (Prague) Czechoslovakia, March 2—The Austrian situation, now that conditions are more normal there, presents a strange picture of Germany and the Little Entente having a common policy in an important issue—opposition to restoration of the Hapsburgs in Austria.

The similarity of attitude arises from very different reasons. The Little Entente sees in monarchic restoration danger of a new campaign for revision of peace treaty frontiers; while Germany fears it would destroy the possibility of German political and economic control in the Central Danubian Basin. Though there is little immediate prospect of Archduke Otto's becoming the Austrian Emperor, according to the opinion here, the Prager Presse, official government organ, regards the issue now as more dangerous than ever before, since Austrian Monarchists are increasingly active.

The following steps are envisaged as paving the way to the restoration:

Firstly, return of Austrian citizen rights to the Hapsburgs and withdrawal of the extradition law;

Secondly, return of their confiscated property (which would give the Hapsburgs necessary financial means for carrying on propaganda);

Thirdly, establishment of a Regent (similar to the position of Admiral Horthy in Hungary);

And then, finally, creation of a real monarchy.

Changed Society Set for Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

intendents being cautious and reserved, the latter bold and daring.

"Present subjects should be discarded," said Dr. Hopkins, "and the curriculum organized around pressing social problems. Requirements for admission to college will be abandoned, thus removing the pressure for learning much useless information in subjects of no interest to the pupil."

The present emphasis on academic scholarship will be replaced by that of expanding interests in worth-while activities, said Dr. Hopkins. Subjects would include getting along with people, practicing intelligent recreation, developing emotional control and stability, and participating in a variety of media of expression such as dramatics, music, creative writing.

Dr. Benjamin C. Guenberg, lecturer and author, declared that the educator has more to do than "pass on the beliefs, arts and practices of the past," but "must open a vision of a world made up of many kinds of people, not merely those labeled 'OK' because they are our kind."

Creation of a swift, nation-wide campaign of adult education which will support President Roosevelt in taking over and operating the basic industries, is the compelling demand of the day, according to a report from Dr. Harold Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia University.

"Moreover this adult education is imperative in taking the next step, the building of a great program of studies for the schools of the new America," he said. "Our central core of the program shall be a new social science in which youth will confront squarely the controversial issues of our day. The whole competitive régime and its scheme of rank, order, marks and promotions will have to be replaced by a program of coöperation and self-cultivation."

Last night Mr. Howard K. Beale, staff member of the social studies commission of the American Historical Association, denounced "patriotic societies, business and other outside forces attempting to control the schools."

The **CHARLESGATE**
One of Boston's most distinctive Hotels.
Situated in the most beautiful part of the Back Bay District at the corner of Beacon, Charlesgate East and Marlboro Streets.
Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces, spacious closets, available for any desired period at rates so moderate as to justify your prompt investigation.
Eight minutes' walk to Christian Science church
Herbert G. Summers

QUALITY — SERVICE — HOSPITALITY
at
HOTEL FENSGATE
BOSTON
Five minutes from The Mother Church
Large pleasant rooms, overlooking Charles River and the Esplanade. Superb Cuisine.
Send for brochure with complete description

Greater Boston

HOTEL MANGER
At North Station BOSTON, MASS.

One of Boston's newest and most modern hotels. Lobby and lounge are spacious and luxurious. 500 guest rooms; each contains tub and shower, built-in radio, servidor, circulating ice water, tickless electric clock, French telephone, full length mirror.
Rates, room and bath for one, $2.50 to $5.00. Room and bath for two, $3.50 to $6.00

THE SHERATON
on-the-Charles at 91 Bay State Rd.
BOSTON
Always a Happy Choice With Readers of This Paper
GEO. R. SANFORD, *Mgr.*

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Avenue
Charm, comfort and convenience make
THE PURITAN
the distinctive Boston house.
Rooms with bath from $3.50.
Suites correspondingly priced.
Within easy walking distance of The Mother Church
C. S. ANDREWS, Mgr.
KENmore 1480

Fritz Carlton Hotel
BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON
Five minutes' walk to Christian Science church.
Rooms and Suites, $2 to $8 a day
Pres. and Treas., M. E. FRITZ
Special Sunday Dinner 90c from 12:30 to 7:30

Hotel Bellevue
BOSTON, MASS.
Located next to State Capitol. Refined and homelike. Moderate rates for both transient and permanent guests. Excellent dining room and cafeteria.
Send for descriptive folder

OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH
Friendly Refined and Hospitable
HOTEL
MINERVA
Huntington Avenue, Boston
SINGLE ROOM $1.50 and $2
DOUBLE ROOM $2.50 and $3
NEW LOW RATES
Also Fine Cafe and Cafeteria

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA'S MODERN HOTEL

Here you pay no premium for luxury. 1200 spacious, cheerful rooms, each with bath. Delightful meals at reasonable cost. Close to shops and historic shrines. Rates now from $3.00. Convenient to Fifth Church.
The BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
E. Leslie Sefton, Man. Dir.
Chestnut & Ninth Sts.

Solution to Junior Cross-Word

T	A	P	E		P	L	A	T		
I	B	I	S		L	A	V	E		
R	A		S	T	A	R	E	S		
E	T	A		I	N	D		T		
	E	R	N		E	E	L			
G		T	E	A		R	E	P		
U	S	H	E	R	S		V	A		
S	P	U	D		O	D	E	R		
T	A	R	S		L	O	R	E		

Atlantic City

CHARMS OF ANOTHER WORLD
9 Hours Away

Another climate—delightful, warm and zestful . . . winter impersonating spring. A different city—the Boardwalk . . . dry under foot, bright over head . . . roller chairing, promenading, sun bathing . . . piers, theatres, ice rink, shops, exhibits, etc., along sparkling miles of beach and ocean . . . close to home, easy to reach and—inexpensive.

Convenient Pullman service and paved highways

ATLANTIC CITY

These gorgeous hotels, ideally situated along the finest section of Atlantic City's famous beachfront Boardwalk, assure satisfaction in accommodations and cuisine at surprisingly reasonable rates.

BRIGHTON • DENNIS • CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM • TRAYMORE
Kindly Write or Phone for Rates and Reservations

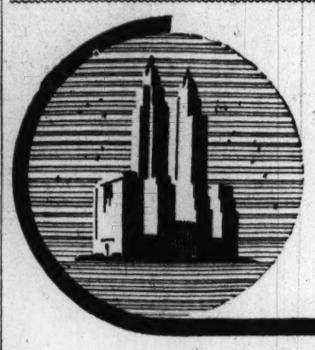
Hotel MORTON
ATLANTIC CITY
500 feet from Boardwalk & Steel Pier
● *"Rich in the Things that Make People Happy"*
Rates from $25 per person (Amer. plan)
BELL & COPE, Ownership Management

PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL
READ THE MONITOR

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City

The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

New York City



THE NEW CENTER

You are at the very heart of important New York when you stop at The Waldorf-Astoria on residential Park Avenue. 3 minutes from Grand Central. 16 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. 8 minutes from Times Square and theatres. 15 minutes from Wall Street. Next door to Fifth Avenue shopping district, churches, clubs and Central Park.

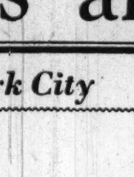
THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA
PARK AVENUE • 49TH TO 50TH STS • NEW YORK

Visit New York Now!
ALL RATES INCLUDE DELICIOUS CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST
$3 Daily single room with bath
$17 Weekly single room with bath
Daily double room $5.00—Weekly $30.00
Mezzanine Concerts and Refreshments Every Evening.
In the social center overlooking Central Park
BARBIZON-PLAZA HOTEL
101 West 58th St., New York
Write for booklet CSM

HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN
118 W. 57th ST., NEW YORK
The COMFORTS of this Distinguished Hotel are enhanced by its Admirable LOCATION
Center of New York's cultural events . . . near Carnegie Hall and Rockefeller Center. Large rooms, newly decorated. Lowest rates of all time.
RESTAURANT
Food the way you like it.
CLOSE TO SECOND CHURCH

HOTEL ENDICOTT
81st St. and Columbus Ave.
NEW YORK CITY
You'll enjoy the homelike atmosphere and comfort for which this famous hotel is known. Excellent transit facilities.
Daily Rates
Single Rooms 1.25 Up
Double Rooms 1.75 Up
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY
World Famous Hotel For Women Exclusively. Close to Shopping Districts and Theatres.
ROOMS with Running Water $1.50
ROOMS with Private Bath $2.00
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES



READERS MONITOR
A New York hotel, of special appeal to Monitor readers. An environment and service particularly pleasant. Convenient to every point of interest.
ROOM AND PRIVATE BATH
$3 DAILY
The
SHELTON
Lexington Ave. and 49th St.
New York

THE HOTEL GROSVENOR
35 Fifth Avenue, New York
Rich in traditions, Quiet and convenient.
We firmly believe no New York hotel can offer better values. Beautifully appointed large rooms, each with private bath. Unsurpassed cuisine. No bar.
Single room, single bed, from $3.00
Double room, twin beds, from $5.00
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates.
HARRY A. MASON, Manager

HOTEL BERKLEY
170 West 74th Street
at Amsterdam Avenue **New York**
True comfort for both permanent and transient guests. Featuring pleasant 2-room suites at modest rentals. For complete information apply E. J. Knight, Manager.

Quiet on *Broadway*
Homelike, Comfortable, yet close to "all New York"
RATES MOST REASONABLE
Hotel **WOODWARD**
BROADWAY at 55th ST., N.Y.

New York State

In Albany it's
the **DE WITT CLINTON**

●A new, thoroughly delightful hotel. Faces Capitol Park. 500 spic span clean, outside rooms with bath. Splendid meals. Friendly, attentive service. Rates from $3. Come . . . we'll make you happy.
a Knott hotel John J. Hyland, Manager

North Carolina

ASHEVILLE-BILTMORE HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
"LAND OF THE SKY"
Newest hotel in this famous resort
100 ROOMS 100 BATHS
European Plan Tourist and Commercial Restaurant in Building
DAILY RATES Single $2.00 up Double $3.50 up
On Appalachian Scenic Highway. All outdoor sports. Three golf courses. Send for interesting brochure. Wilbur Devendorf, Manager.

Washington, D. C.

Where your host is in spirit with, and administers to, your ideas of comfort and well being.
Rates, Single $2 to $4; Double $3 to $7 European Plan
HOTEL CONTINENTAL
Facing Capitol Plaza, Washington, D. C.

World Famous
National history makes the background—modern perfection in hotel life makes the foreground at
The
WILLARD HOTEL
"The Residence of Presidents"
Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, *Man. Dir.*

See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

South Africa

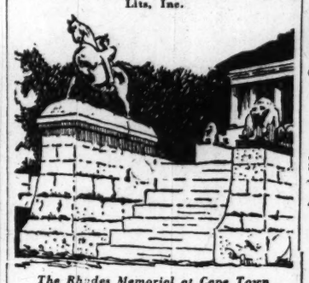
You Will Find
NEW THRILLS in SOUTH AFRICA!

Starting with the famous fair-weather voyage to Cape Town—fascinating tours, expertly arranged, open up for you a thousand thrilling sights in South Africa—the beautiful Cape Peninsula and the scenic "Garden Route" to Port Elizabeth; Kimberley and Johannesburg, famous for diamonds and gold; Zimbabwe, the supposed Biblical "Ophir"; Durban, Laurenco Marques, and other colorful ports of the East Coast.

African game at close range in Kruger National Park; the Alp-like Drakensbergs, the Cango Caves, and the primitive Bantu, with their picturesque life and customs.

Go to South Africa for travel adventure—and splendid golf, tennis, fishing and surf sports!

For full information address:
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
65 Broadway, New York
or
THOS. COOK & SON—WAGONS-LITS, INC.
587 Fifth Avenue, New York
or any office of the American Express Company or Thos. Cook & Son-Wagons-Lits, Inc.



The Rhodes Memorial at Cape Town

Chicago

HOTEL MARYLAND
On Edge of the LOOP! In View of the LAKE! 350 Rooms
Rates $2.00 up Daily Special Weekly Monthly 350 Baths

900 RUSH STREET
One Block West of Michigan Blvd.
CHICAGO

An Atmosphere of Harmony in CHICAGO
Facing Lake Michigan in a beautiful residential setting, only a few minutes from the Loop. Christian Science Reading Room nearby.
The DRAKE RATES FROM $3.
In keeping with the times, Blackstone rates have been sharply reduced, but Blackstone standards of luxury and service have not been lowered—and never will.
The BLACKSTONE
RATES from $4. SUITES from $10.

The FAIRFAX

HOTEL AND KITCHENETTE APTS.
Transient—Residential
Cafe Serves Home Cooking
Reading Room in Hotel
12 minutes by I. C. to Loop
1369 Hyde Park Blvd.
at Dorchester Ave., Chicago
Paul A. C. Anderson, Mgr.

Illinois

EVANSHIRE
EVANSHIRE HOTEL
A QUIET HOTEL HOME
IDEAL TRANSPORTATION
Main at Hinman, EVANSTON, ILL.

Louisiana

The **ROOSEVELT HOTEL**
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
"The Pride of the South"
700 rooms with bath, rates from $3 up
One and one-half blocks from the Christian Science church.
Also operating the Bienville Hotel

THE NEW
Hotel Monteleone
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
European Plan Strictly First Class
600 ROOMS 500 BATHS
Rooms, attached bath, from $2.50
Garage in connection
Also parking grounds

Florida

The Hotel Fort Gatlin
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
The Heart of Florida
150 rooms with bath—Single Rate, European $2.50 and $3.00
Folder on request.

165 ROOMS 165 BATHS
Robert Clay Hotel
In Historic Ft. Dallas Park, Miami
Downtown — Modern Comforts — Steam Heat—Rates from $2.50 single, $4.00 double.
JAMES J. HELM, Mgr.

Los Angeles

NEW ROSSLYN HOTELS
FIFTH and MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES
1100 SUNNY OUTSIDE ROOMS—800 of them with private bath—luxuriously furnished—deep soft beds—running ice water.
ROOMS with bath $2.50 and Up
ROOMS without bath $1.00 and Up
EXCELLENT MEALS MODERATE PRICES
Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone. Private Auto Entrance to Hotel Lobby. Free Auto Buses meet all trains.

California

EL CORTEZ HOTEL
A cordial welcome awaits you at this dominating hotel, overlooking San Diego Bay and much of city. Apartments, guest rooms, dining rooms and basement garage. From $2.50 daily.
SAN DIEGO

Hotel **San Diego**
BROADWAY AT STATE & UNION
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

BEVERLY HILLS HOTEL and Cottages
1-2 or 3-meal American Plan
MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS
Operated under personal direction of
F. M. DIMMICK
Beverly Hills California

The ARCADY
LOS ANGELES
A distinguished residential hotel offering daily accommodations from $3 with bath; apartments monthly from $75. Beautiful surroundings. Noted dining room.
WILSHIRE BLVD. AT RAMPART

PASADENA, CALIF.
HOTEL GREEN
Centrally located—within its own gardens and park.
Excellent dining room with moderate prices
$2 per day upwards
Attractive monthly rates offered.
An Internationally Famous Hotel Under Personal Supervision of MR. and MRS. C. H. EDWARDS.

At the Junction of the Oregon Coast and the Redwood Highways
(A day's drive from either Portland or San Francisco)
HOTEL LAUFF
CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA
Excellent Beds, Excellent Food, a Peaceful, Friendly Atmosphere

Casa Palmeras
—Apartment Hotel—
Catering to those who desire refinement, quietness and rest, in the GARDEN OF
THE SUN at America's Foremost Desert Resort
PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

Colorado

175 Quiet Rooms
Famous Meals
Opposite a Christian Science church.
1420 Logan
Not Just Another Hotel
DENVER, COLORADO

YOU WILL ENJOY
THE **Shirley Savoy**
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel Reasonable Rates
Write for information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

Oklahoma

NEW **Skirvin HOTEL** Oklahoma City
$2.50 UP SINGLE $4.00 UP DOUBLE
LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS
Air Cooled Coffee Shop and Ballrooms

Arizona

TUCSON
"The Sunshine City"

Pioneer Hotel
Air cooled. Steam heated 250 rooms of solid comfort. Rates as attractive as $3.00 per day. Special Monthly Rates.
Roof Garden for Sun Bathing.

Minnesota

● In St. Paul—Once—Always St. Paul's Greater
HOTEL LOWRY
THE BEST
At Moderate Prices ●

Michigan

Four Flags Hotel
NILES, MICHIGAN
Modern, Distinctive, Fireproof
Reasonable Rates
Popular Priced COFFEE SHOP

Australia

AUSTRALIA
PHONE: B.W.1301
HOTEL **Wentworth**
Tariff ROOM & BRKFST. from $2.00
INCLUSIVE from $3.00
CHURCH HILL SYDNEY

Travel

SWEDEN . . . today

Stockholm, "The Queen of the Baltic"

AFTER many crossings and two world cruises, a traveler said, *"Sweden is to me the most attractive country of all. Those people know how to live."*

Beautiful Stockholm—Gothic Visby—Colorful Dalecarlia—The Swedish Chateau Country—are places in which to linger.

Only eight days from New York in the Swedish American Liners—quick service from England by water and air, fast trains and air liners from London, Paris and Berlin.

Sweden is loved by those who have been there. Enjoy this summer in Sweden where the dollar has not depreciated in value.

To serve the increasing interest in Sweden, we have prepared delightful journeys, complete in travel detail, including all Scandinavian countries.

Apply for our booklet
"Lands of Sunlit Nights"
to your Tourist Agent or
Swedish Travel Information Bureau
551 FIFTH AVE. Dept. S NEW YORK

Bermuda West Indies Europe
To get complete information and choice reservations call on
REEVE CHIPMAN
462 Boylston Street, Boston
Telephone KENmore 1753

PACIFIC TOURS
AUSTRALIA, MANILA, CHINA, JAPAN
AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL Line Steamers "CHANGTE" and "TAIPING" are the Connecting Steamers between AUSTRALIA-ORIENT for this Sunshine Tour. Cabins de luxe and Rooms with Baths available. Full particulars all Tourist Offices, also
G. S. YUILL & COMPANY, Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

NORWAY
DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany
For sailings, rates, etc. apply to
Norwegian America Line
22 Whitehall St., New York

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, Sydney . . on modern Aorangi and Niagara. From Vancouver and Victoria. *Lowest round-trip fares. Inclusive Tours.* Inquire any Canadian Pacific office.
Canadian Australasian Line

GOING TO **CALIFORNIA?**
Send for Book with complete descriptions on Where-to-go and What-to-see. No obligation.
P. G. B. MORRISS
CLARK TRAVEL SERVICE
HOTEL CLARK, Los Angeles, Calif.
FREE

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Indicate Temporary Halt In Liquidation

Price Rise Extends Over Broad Front With Rails Conspicuous

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Financial markets, though dull and cautious today, displayed a firmer undertone.

The old-time leaders, including the rails and industrials, drew followings in stock trading while the recently animated specialties retired to the inactive section.

Share up 1 to around 3 points included Allied Chemical, Case, Deere, International Harvester, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, U. S. Smelting, N. Y. Central, Standard Oil of New Jersey, U. S. Steel, Western Union, Goodyear, Westinghouse, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Seaboard Oil, Southern Pacific, Chrysler and American Smelting.

The aircrafts were a bit higher, but not buoyant. The utilities were just barely steady. American Telephone improved moderately.

Dollar Devaluation

Notwithstanding Secretary Morgenthau's announcement that the Administration wished to continue its present monetary policy, at least for the remainder of the fiscal year, some market commentators were of the opinion that further dollar devaluation would be tried in the near future. The reason given was that the wholesale price level has halted in its uptrend and that new impetus must be provided if the recovery program is to be maintained.

Freight car loadings for the week ended Feb. 24, while 25,252 under the total of the previous week, were really a little more than seasonal, according to carrier analysts. The aggregate for the week, which included a holiday, was 573,371, which was 111,056 over the 1933 week and 37,873 above the corresponding period in 1932.

Bonds Are Slow

Trading in listed bonds continued slow today, although some groups, notably rails, showed a tendency to improved values.

Firmness in the carrier group of stocks helped to kindle a little more interest in the senior securities of the lower price brackets. During the forenoon trading such loans as Erie 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s were transferred at gains ranging from ½ to around a point.

There was a like degree of improvement in a few other classifications, including International Telephone 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, and Texas Corp. 5s among others.

Such losses as occurred during the early trading were not severe nor were they widely distributed. Northern Pacific 4s and Union Pacific 4s changed hands at half a point off from the previous final and smaller concessions attracted support for Alleghany Corp. 5s, Milwaukee 5s, Goodyear 5s and North American 5s.

There was some further trading interest in several of the motion picture company bonds, particularly Paramount-Publix 5½s and certificates and Paramount Famous Lasky 6s. Other moderate gainers included International Cement convertible 5s and U. S. Rubber 5s.

U. S. Governments eased a bit without any appreciable gain in trading volume. Losses of 3-32s to 6-32s of a point occurred in a few of the Treasurys, and the rest of the list ruled unchanged to 2-32s higher.

The foreign division was a small affair. French 7½s slipped off fractionally. Japan 6½s made a like gain. Other changes were negligible.

General Electric Increases Dividend

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—General Electric Co. has declared a dividend of 15 cents a share on the common stock as compared with previous quarterly payment of 10 cents.

The company reported net income for 1933 of $13,429,739, equal after charges and dividends on the special stock, to 38 cents a common share. This compares with $14,404,110 or 41 cents a common share in 1932.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; leaders advance in dull trading.

Bonds: Irregular; federal issues ease.

Curb: Steady; oils and specialties rise.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; French franc rallies.

Cotton: Higher; favorable Washington advices; firm stock and grain markets.

Sugar: Lower; poor spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; inflation talk.

Corn: Strong; active shipping demand.

Cattle: Steady; quality considered, best yearlings $6.50.

Hogs: Lightweights 15-25c higher, top $4.90, others 10c lower.

Foreign

London—With the approach of the week-end, business on the stock exchange was quieter today but the undertone was good. Gilt-edged securities, industrials, and home rails showed further strength, while transatlantic issues held steady. Oil shares and Kaffirs eased on profit-taking. The market closed steady.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse fluctuated uncertainly. Hesitancy of buyers halted an early tendency to recover. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—Selling pressure forced prices lower on the Boerse with the exception of mining shares. The market was stagnant at the close.

Wholesale Commodity Prices

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Wholesale commodity prices declined for the first time this year during the week ended Feb. 24, a drop of three-tenths of 1 per cent being recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 2	Last Mar. 1
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	3000	10	9⅝	10	9⅞
31⅝	16	1	Adams Millis	5000	32⅞	30¾	32⅞	30¾
11	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	10	10	10	9⅝
9⅝	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8	8	8	..
106¼	95½	3f	Air Reduction	300	100	99	100	..
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	5700	20¾	19⅞	20½	19⅞
5¼	3⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	3000	4¼	4	4⅛	4
14⅝	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	14¾	10⅝	11¾	10½
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	9½	9½	9½	9¼
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	10⅝	10	10⅝	8⅞
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	1000	154	152	154	151
136	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	125	125	125	..
23¾	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	9000	20⅞	18⅝	20¾	18½
5¾	4	..	Amal Leather	700	5⅝	5	5⅝	..
33½	25	..	Amal Leather pf	400	34	31½	34	..
50⅝	41½	2	Amerada	2900	50	48½	49⅞	47½
36	28	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1400	30¼	28½	30½	28½
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	200	19½	19½	19½	18½
46½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	49¾	49½	49¾	45½
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	700	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10
64	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	57
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	4900	103½	102	103⅝	102
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1900	30	29	30	28⅛
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	200	52	51	52	50
12¼	6½	..	Am Chain	200	11¾	11½	11½	11
52	46¼	3	Am Chicle	200	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
62½	47¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	2000	52½	51	52½	50¼
8	3⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
10½	6	..	Am European	100	8⅛f	⅛	8⅛	..
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	2700	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	9¾
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¼
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	13½	13½	13½	13¼
22¾	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	20	20	20	19½
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
11	6½	..	Am International	1000	9½	9	9⅛	9
38¾	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	1700	36	34½	36	33⅝
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	200	70	69	70	68
9⅝	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¼
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	700	24¼	23¾	24¼	23⅝
31¾	21	1½	Am News	20	30	30	30	29¾
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	1700	9¾	9¼	9¾	9⅛
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	21⅛	20½	21⅛	19½
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	4700	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞
117½	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	117½	117½	117½	..
28¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	9000	26¼	25⅛	25⅞	24⅞
48⅞	36	..	Am Safety Razor	1000	48⅞	48	48⅞	48
7⅝	3¼	..	Am Seating	1400	6⅛	6	6⅛	5¾
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
51¼	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	24700	45¾	44¼	45½	44¼
109	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	109	108¼	109	108¼
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1600	22¾	22	22¾	21¾
61	46	*2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	54	53¼	54	53½
126¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	57500	122½	120½	122	120½
13	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	400	11	9⅞	11	9⅛
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type P pf	130	23½	23	23½	23
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	11400	21¾	21	21⅝	21
80	69¼	6	Am Wat Ipf	100	73½	73½	73½	..
17⅛	11⅝	..	Am Woolen	1000	14½	13⅝	14½	13⅝
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1700	2⅞	2½	2¾	2½
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Wri tPap pf	370	11½	10¾	11¼	..
9	5⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
17⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	6600	15¾	14⅞	15¾	14¾
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Can	200	21¼	20⅞	21¼	20½
31⅞	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	28	28	28	27½
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	86
6⅞	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	2000	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6
3⅝	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	500	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
64¼	55	..	Armour Ill pf	2500	61¼	60	61½	60¼
8⅝	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	1200	7¾	7	7¼	3¾
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	1000	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	16⅝
71⅞	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	72½	71⅞	72½	71
73⅝	54	..	Atchison T&SF	5000	67¾	65¾	67¾	65¼
54¼	39	..	Atl Coast Line	1400	49½	47	49½	46½
22	20	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	22	22	22	..
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	4000	32	30⅞	32	30½
46½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	400	46	45	46	44
98	83	*6	Atlas Powder pf	40	96½	96	96	97
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	8000	53¾	52¼	53¾	51⅝
16½	7	..	Austin Nichols	9000	16½	15¼	15⅞	14½
59	39½	3	Austin Nichols A	50	59	56½	58	56½
10¾	5⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	7700	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	7⅝

—B—

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 2	Last Mar. 1
16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	7100	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	51	51	51	44
34¾	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	9700	31¼	29⅞	31	29⅝
37⅞	24½	..	Balt & O pf	600	33	32	33	32
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	43	43	43	42¼
33	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	40	26	26	26	24¼
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	2000	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8½
18	10⅝	..	Beatrice Cream	200	15¾	15⅜	15¾	..
81	79	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	79½	79½	79½	..
62½	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	1200	58	58	58	..
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	3000	13¼	12⅞	13½	12⅞
14½	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind L	400	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
23⅞	16½	..	Bendix Aviation	4700	20	19⅝	20	19
33¾	26½	.25b	Best & Co	100	31	31	31	30½
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	9700	46	44⅝	46	44⅜
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	78	75½	78	75
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	290	37⅞	36½	37	36
16¼	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1700	15	14	15	13⅞
09	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	94½	94½	94½	98
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1900	62⅞	61	62⅞	60¾
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1900	24	22½	24	22
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	2600	26	24⅞	26	24¼
19½	18½	..	Boston & Maine	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
18½	14¼	.25b	Briggs Mfg	4000	16½	15⅝	16½	15⅛
36¼	30½	..	Brooklyn Man T	1600	32¼	31¼	32¼	31
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	900	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	6¼
3½	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	34½	33½	33½	32
5⅝	2¾	..	Budd Wheel	1000	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
15½	7⅞	..	Bullard	1100	14½	14	14½	14
5¼	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	1700	5¼	4⅞	5¼	..
15½	5	..	Burns Bros3pf	20	13	13	13	..
19⅝	15	.40	Burroughs Add	700	17	16¼	17	16¼
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts.	10	12	12	12	..
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	1600	29	27⅞	29	27

—C—

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 2	Last Mar. 1
27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	200	25¾	25	25¾	24
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	700	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
16⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	800	14¼	14	14¼	13
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5
29½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	400	25¼	25½	25¼	24½
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	14¼	13¾	14¼	13¾
32⅝	28½	1f	Cannon Mills	400	32½	32⅜	32½	32
9¾	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	9	9	9	8½
86¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	2800	76¾	75	76¾	73¾
32⅝	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	700	30	28⅝	30	28¾
44¼	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	2800	41	39¾	41	40
32¼	27½	1½	Central Aguirre	200	28	28	28	27⅝
12⅝	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	300	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
40¼	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	7100	36	34⅝	36	34⅞
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	6	6	6	5½
16⅝	11	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	16¾	16⅛	16¾	15⅛
45	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	600	41½	40	41½	39½
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2800	44⅝	43¾	44¼	43½
8	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	400	6¼	5⅝	6¼	5½
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	10½
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	4900	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	12⅝
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	800	24½	24	24½	23
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
11¾	5	..	Chi StP Min O pf	10	8	8	8	7¾
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	5	5	5	4¾
8	3⅞	..	Chi R&P 6%	200	6¾	6½	6¾	6¼
9⅝	4¾	..	Chi R&P 7%	100	8	7⅞	8	7
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	26¼
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	800	10½	10⅛	10½	10
60⅝	49⅞	1	Chrysler	44700	57	55⅝	56⅞	54¾
24⅝	17¼	2	City Ice & F pf	30	74	74	74	74
1¼	¾	..	City Stores rtc	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
5⅛	3	..	City tStores A rtc	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
18⅞	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	1150	19	17	18¾	17
39½	28	1	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	108½	108½	108½	..
17⅝	9⅝	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3200	16½	15¼	16½	15⅝
85	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	84⅞	83½	84⅞	..
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	1800	26¾	26	26¾	25½
92	79	7	Collins & A pf	20	92	92	92	..
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	8¼	7½	8¼	..
32	10½	..	Colo F & I pf	10	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
19¼	11⅛	.50b	Columbia Gas	6000	16⅞	15¼	16¼	15¼
76⅛	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	75	74	74	75
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	700	67¾	67	67	66
30¼	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	2900	30¼	28⅝	30⅛	28¼
98	91½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	20	98	98	98	97½
47⅝	38	2	Commercial A	100	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	48
29	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	110	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28¾
54⅝	35¾	2	*Comm Inv Tr	2800	55¾	52¼	55¾	52
102½	91	6	*Comm I Tr cv pf	200	102½	102½	102½	102½
36¾	26½	.60	Comm Solvents	11900	28½	27¼	28½	27¼
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	12700	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2¾
44⅞	21⅝	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	800	42¼	38½	42¼	38½
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1900	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	28⅞
17½	10⅝	.50b	Consol Film I pf	500	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16
47⅝	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	4800	40¼	39¼	40¼	39¼
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	88	88	88	88
4⅝	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	3
14¼	9⅝	.28b	Consol Oil	4800	13½	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
9½	6⅛	..	Container A	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
4⅛	2⅝	..	Container B	400	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	200	12½	12½	12½	11¾
2⅝	1	..	Cont Baking B	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	2000	79⅛	78¼	79⅛	78¼
11¾	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10⅛
34⅞	23⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	31½	30¾	31½	30¼
2⅝	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	5200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	4000	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝
84½	71¾	3	Corn Products	800	75	73¾	75	71¼
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	500	33½	32⅝	33½	32¾
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	1800	12⅞	12	12¾	11⅛
36½	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	200	31¾	31	31¾	30
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	900	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅛
38⅝	21⅝	..	Crucible Steel	1200	35⅞	34	35⅞	33½
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	300	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
9⅞	2½	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅛
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	45	45	45	44⅝
22⅞	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1600	21	19⅝	21	19
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2600	10½	10	10⅝	9¾
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	18	18	18	17

—D—

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 2	Last Mar. 1
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14¼
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	700	31¼	29½	31	30
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	700	66	64½	66	64
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	3900	29⅞	28⅝	29¾	28¾
11⅞	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	900	10⅝	10	10⅝	10
84	63½	..	Detroit Edison	100	81	81	81	80
49½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44
28½	24¾	1	Diamond Match	300	26½	25½	26½	25½
31½	29	1½	Diamon M pf	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30
37	32	1f	Dome Mines	3400	36¾	34¾	36¾	34⅝
23¾	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	19⅞
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	4000	24	23¼	23⅝	23
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	16	16	16	..
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	6500	100⅞	100	100¾	99½
23	16¼	1	Duplan Silk	200	21½	21⅛	21¼	..
98½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	40	99¼	98⅞	99	..

—E—

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 2	Last Mar. 1
12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	900	11½	10⅜	11½	10¼
93¾	79	3	*Eastman Kodak	500	91	90	91	90
22⅝	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	2800	21⅞	20½	21¼	20⅛
18¼	11⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	300	16½	16½	16½	15½
31⅝	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	12300	30½	28¾	30½	28½
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5½
6⅝	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3500	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3100	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	7¼
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Vew & L pf	900	18⅛	14¾	16	14⅞
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	15	14	15	13½
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	48	48	48	47⅝
1⅞	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
3¾	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
24⅞	13⅝	..	Erie RR	1900	22	20½	22	20½
27⅞	18	..	Erie RR ipf	600	25	24⅝	25	24
14⅞	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	300	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12
23⅝	9	..	Evans Products	8100	22½	21½	22	20¼

—F—

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 2	Last Mar. 1
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	15¾	15½	15½	15½
8¾	6⅝	..	Fed Motor Tr	700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
5⅝	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3	2¾	3	3
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	31½	31¼	31½	30
25¼	18	.40	Firestone T & R	1600	22½	22	22½	21¾
81½	71	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	79½	79½	79½	..
61½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	58	57¼	58	57⅝
24½	5	..	Florsheim Shoe A	200	21	21	21	..
17⅝	9⅝	..	Follansbee B	2500	15½	14⅝	15½	14
22	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	20	18¾	20	18¼
27½	19⅝	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
17¼	12¾	..	Foundation	100	14	14	14	13½
17⅝	13¼	..	Fox Film A	900	15½	15⅜	15½	14½
40⅝	43⅝	2	Freeport Texas	1100	46⅝	46	46⅝	45½
30	16½	..	Fuller pr pf	10	29	29	29	29

—G—

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 2	Last Mar. 1
4½	2⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	4	3¾	4	3¾
20	11½	..	Gamewell	10	18	18	18	18
11½	7⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	500	11	10¾	11	10⅝
43⅝	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	1300	42⅝	40½	42¼	40⅜
21¾	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	300	19½	18½	19½	18½
14⅝	11	1	Gen Baking	400	12⅝	12⅜	12¼	12⅝
9¼	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	500	8⅛	8	8	8
25¼	18½	.40	Gen Electric	21200	22⅞	20¾	22¾	20½
12¾	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12⅝
36⅞	32⅝	1.60	Gen Foods	1700	33⅞	33½	33

Financial: News and Comment

Federal Bank Reserves Reach New High Peak

Rise $263,000,000 in Week —Monthly Review Shows Continued Money Ease

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—The statement of the Federal Reserve System, published yesterday, shows that excess reserves reached a new all-time high of $1,100,000,000 in the past week. Reserve balances increased $263,000,000. These figures together with a gain of $183,500,000 in the gold reserve of the system and an increase of $198,000,000 in the monetary stock indicate the effects on the banking system of the record-breaking gold imports in February.

Federal Reserve Bank credit declined $25,000,000 in the week. Circulation of money advanced $10,000,000 which is said to reflect the normal seasonal upswing at about this time.

Loans and investments of reporting member banks in New York declined $90,000,000 in the week ended Wednesday, loans having dropped off $145,000,000 and investments risen $55,000,000.

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Government security holdings of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System have reached a figure substantially larger than the amount held during the war-time financing of the Government, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says in its monthly review of credit and business.

During the four weeks ended Feb. 21, the review says, government security holdings of reporting banks increased $954,000,000, bringing the total holdings to the huge sum of $6,199,000,000 as of that date. The increase from the previous month generally reflected operations of the Treasury financing program.

Proceeds Left on Deposit

The net demand and time deposits of reporting banks, the review states did not increase in proportion to the increase in total loans and investments during the last month, as a large part of the proceeds of new Government securities purchased by the banks for their own account and for their customers was left on deposit in the banks pending Government expenditures.

Unexpended balances of the Government on deposit in weekly reporting banks rose more than $1,000,000,000 in the four-week period to $1,418,000,000 on Feb. 21, the largest amount on record, the review says.

"When these funds are spent," the bank says, "it is to be expected that a considerable part will go into widely distributed deposit accounts of individuals and business concerns, and thus will expand the active money supply of the country."

Money Conditions Easy

The bank says money conditions were continuously easy throughout the month, and that little change in rates occurred in the commercial paper market. The bank noted some indication of a beginning of new corporate financing, the way to which was opened by the $15,000,000 American Water Works issue of 5 per cent bonds and the $59,911,000 bond issue of the New York Central Railroad.

Commodity prices continued to increase during the month, the bank says, but there was a further seasonal decline in private employment. The Civil Works Administration, however, more than offset this decline by making available hundreds of thousands of jobs on a temporary basis.

The dollar value of merchandise exports from the United Statees was 42 per cent larger than in the like month last year, and imports showed a 41 per cent increase.

General business activity was maintained at or exceeded the previous month's levels, the bank says, and industrial production continued the advance noted in January.

Freight Loadings Under Last Week

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Feb. 24 were 573,371 cars, a decrease of 25,525 below the preceding week, but an increase of 11,056 above the corresponding week last year and 37,873 above 1932.

Asks Receivership For Ohio Insurance Company

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 2 (AP)—Appointment of a receiver for the Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life Insurance Association, which has 65,000 members and policies totaling $139,000,000, was asked in a suit filed in federal court here.

Alvanley Johnston, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and former president of the association, is named defendant with Thomas J. Bissett, now president, and James H. Cassell, secretary-treasurer of the association. The three are charged with malfeasance and nonfeasance in office.

Glen C. Webster, holder of three policies, is plaintiff.

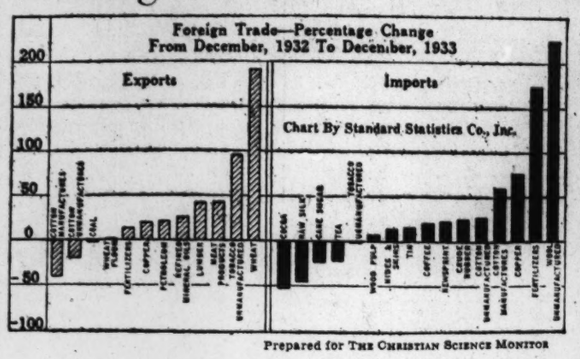
Railroads' Operating Income in January

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Norfolk & Western Railway reports January net operating income of $1,474,732, compared with $1,594,711 a year ago. Figures for other roads include:

	1934	1933
Chi & North Western	$420,484	*$413,676
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	182,264	140,603
Western Maryland	352,918	273,051
Baltimore & Ohio	1,224,911	1,571,507
Chi, Burlington & Quincy	909,183	120,841
Chicago Great Western	*10,702	*107,305
Chi & Eastern Illinois	*41,099	*139,937
Delaware & Hudson	236,894	*204,973
Chi Mil St P & P	423,912	*319,468
Lehigh Valley	820,802	*78,556
Texas & Pacific	325,663	148,917
Wabash	163,901	*229,466

*Deficit.

Percentage Change in Foreign Trading Shown for Year 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Reviving Purchasing Power and Continued Efforts to Remove Restrictions Should Expand Commerce

THE chart shows the foreign trade percentage increase and decrease in individual items for December, 1933, as compared with the corresponding month of 1932.

Figures refer solely to quantities, thus making allowance for the effect of devaluation on prices.

The height of the bars has no reference to the importance of the item; wheat exports, for example, being of little significance despite the large percentage gain.

Steadily reviving foreign purchasing power and continued efforts to remove foreign trade restrictions should result in expanding foreign trade during 1934.

Generally Higher Prices for Most Kinds of Cattle

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 2—Most classes of cattle at the Union Stock Yards closed higher than a week ago, while fat lambs advanced sharply, but only lightweight hogs closed higher, others unevenly lower, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Receipts of all classes of livestock ran smaller than a week ago, but heavier than a year ago, with the exception of sheep, which continued to decrease.

Fed steers, and yearlings closed strong to 25 cents higher than a week earlier, better grade yearlings and all weighty steers showing the maximum upturn. The week's top reached $7.50 on yearlings, the highest in several months and within 10 cents of the 1933 peak.

Medium weight steers sold up to $7.25, and 1447-pound bullocks $7. Most medium and heavyweight steers sold at $5-$6.25. Heifers sold steady to 25 cents lower, cows 25 cents higher, bulls steady, and vealers 25-50 cents higher.

Light and medium weight hogs closed 5 to 10 cents higher than Friday of last week, heavies 10 to 20 cents lower, light lights and pigs 25 to 50 cents down, and packing sows 30-40 cents off. Early in the week the top reached $4.95, highest since October, compared with $4 a year ago and $4.60 two years ago.

The processing tax was increased to a total of $2.25 live weight March 1. The closing top was $4.70, with late bulk 180-240 pounds $4.50-$4.70; and 250-300 pounds, $4.35-$4.50; big weights down to $4.15 and below.

Fat lambs advanced 35-50 cents this week, to the highest levels since June, 1931, an the highest for a winter season in four years. Desirable offerings bulked at $10-$10.15 at the close, a short load scoring $10.35 earlier in the week. Clipped lambs sold at $8.50 downward.

Lower Revenues For Edison Electric

Operating revenues of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston were $29,291,489, $1,287,009, or 4.2 per cent under those of 1932, according to report filed with the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

Kilowatt hours generated and purchased in 1933 totaled 1,099,722,755, an increase of 22,759,530, or 2.1 per cent over 1932, and kilowatt hours used and sold amounted to 946,774,145, an increase of 23,161,276, or 2.5 per cent, the balance in each year being used and lost in production, transformation and delivery. Excluding interchange sales to other companies, however, there was a slight decrease in the output to the company's retail territory.

Operating expenses were reduced from $12,448,033 in 1932 to $11,268,481 in 1933, a decrease of $1,179,552, or 9.4 per cent.

Net income available for dividends and depreciation reserves declined to $8,640,671 from $9,033,401 in 1932, a reduction of $392,730, or 4.3 per cent, this resulting from lower operating revenues and some increases in taxes and interest charges.

Dividend Changes Very Favorable for February

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—Favorable dividend changes in February, numbering 101, were more numerous, except for January and December, than in any month of the past two years, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

Unfavorable changes totaling only 19, on the other hand, were fewer than in any month since October, 1929, when there were 18.

Brokers' and Dealers' Loans Off $92,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting New York City member banks amounted to $858,000,000 during the week ended Feb. 28, the Federal Reserve Board reported today, representing a decrease of $92,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended March 1, 1933, were $418,000,000.

Monetary Policy In U. S. Helps Oil Trade in Roumania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—A Revival in Roumania's petroleum industry has raised the hopes of thousands of almost impoverished homes and saved the downfall of a number of companies. This welcome upturn is attributed to the monetary policy of President Roosevelt who is no longer called here "inflationist" but "man of vision."

It has been oil that saved Roumania from bankruptcy during the most critical period of the long crisis. Although at one time its price was almost too cheap to cover shipment charges, it was the export of oil that kept the balance of trade in Roumania's favor, and consequently the rate of exchange at its stabilized position.

Thousands of conservative homes which one represented the backbone of the country placed their fortunes in oil following the World War when it was commonly called "Black Gold." They have suffered severely since then.

But today, wherever one goes one hears the same echo of revived hope. Dividends during the spring seem assured; workmen are being taken back; refineries are being modernized; abandoned drilling programs are being put into operation; in general, companies as well as share holders are once more lifting their heads.

Credit Conditions In Latin America Are Much Improved

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2 — Latin American credit conditions show a distinct improvement and collection conditions reflect encouraging gains in the quarterly survey by the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men.

A sharp contrast is seen in this survey as compared with the survey covering corresponding period of the closing months of 1932, W. S. Swingle, head of the association's foreign department, declared.

"In the credit survey for 1932," Mr. Swingle pointed out, "the trend was definitely downward, with only three countries showing a slight improvement. In the current survey the trend during the last quarter of the year is revealed as definitely upward. Fifteen countries show an improvement in the fourth quarter of last year and declines are indicated in only four of the twenty-one markets covered.

Detailed analysis of the current survey shows that, so far as credit conditions are concerned, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela and Argentina are rated as "fairly good." Panama, Brazil and Guatemala are classified as "fair."

Costa Rica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Salvador and Peru are still rated as "poor," but improvement has been noted in Peru, Costa Rica, Colombia and Salvador.

Petroleum Co. of Mexico Places Stock on Market

MEXICO, D. F., March 2 (AP)—Stock in the Petroleum Company of Mexico, a government-organized concern designed to eliminate foreign competition from the domestic oil market, was put on sale today.

Twenty million pesos (about $5,540,000) of shares will be sold, 45 per cent of which will be bought by the Government. The remainder will be sold to Mexican citizens.

The new firm will control government oil reserves and will attempt to undersell foreign companies in petroleum and its products in Mexico.

N. Y. City Bank Stocks Reach New 1934 High

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—New York City bank stocks reached a new 1934 high during February, Hoit, Rose & Troster report. Opening Feb. 1 at 51.25, the weighted average of 17 leading issues declined to the month's low of 49.87 on Feb. 13.

However, on the recovery from this low, the list broke through to establish a new 1934 high of 55.76 on Feb. 19. The close Feb. 28 was at 51.20, or practically the same levels as the month's opening.

Panama Demands Gold in Payment Of Canal Rental

First Nation to Question Right to Repeal Gold Clause in Contracts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—The Republic of Panama has refused to accept a check for $250,000 drawn by the United States Treasury and payable in dollars of present purchasing power and has demanded that payment of United States obligations to Panama under the treaty of 1904 shall be made in gold, it was learned here today. The check was in payment of the yearly sum due Panama for rental of the canal zone to the United States.

Panama is the first nation to raise the question of the validity of the Roosevelt Administration's action in refusing payment in gold of obligations contracted on behalf of the United States on the gold basis, and if the case is taken into the courts, the outcome will, it was held in legal and financial quarters here today, have far-reaching effect. Should the courts rule that these obligations could not be modified or changed without the consent of the creditors, the result would be an upset of the whole Roosevelt monetary applecart, it was declared. The consensus, therefore, was that the dispute would be settled privately between representatives of the two governments, since neither, it was held, would want to make it a test case.

Negotiations In Process

Panama is represented in the case by Mr. John Foster Dulles who is acting for Mr. Nelson Cromwell, fiscal agent for Panama. Negotiations have already been instituted between the Treasury Department and the Panama Legation in Washington, it was learned.

The gold clause of the treaty of 1904 calls specifically for payment in gold coin, and is as follws:

"As the price of, or compensation for, the rights, powers and privileges granted in this convention by the Republic of Panama to the United States, the Government of the United States agrees to pay to the Republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000 in gold coin of the United States on the exchange of the ratification of this convention, and also an annual payment during the life of this convention of $250,000 in like gold coin, beginning nine years after the date aforesaid."

While Mr. Dulles refused to discuss the case in detail, it is understood that Panama holds that with the dollar exchange rate at its present level, the payment falls many thousands of dollars short of what it would be if it were made in gold.

May Settle It Privately

Three ways are seen here of settling the dispute. One is to arrange it privately, as it is believed will be done; the second is through the courts, consent to which would have to be had of the United States, and the third is to refer it to an international tribunal under the terms of the treaty. Provisions for this latter eventuality is contained in Article IV. Of the pact, which reads:

"The President of the United States shall nominate two persons and the President of the Republic of Panama shall nominate two persons and they shall proceed to a decision; but in case of disagreement by the commission (by reason of their being equally divided in conclusion), an umpire shall be appointed by the two governments who shall render the decision. . . . All decisions by a majority of the commission or by the umpire shall be final."

Payment of the sum due Panama in dollars of present worth was made under authority of the joint congressional resolution of June 5, 1933, which provides that all gold obligations, public and private, of the United States, are set aside. Legal authorities hold that under international law this resolution is without force.

Panama is on the gold standard, its Balboa having been equivalent to one American dollar when the United States was on the gold standard.

Interest Rates Cut In South Carolina July 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 2 — Effective July 1, interest rates in South Carolina will be lowered 1 per cent, as the result of an act signed by Governor Blackwood and entered on the statute books.

Introduced by Representative Moorer of Colleton, the measure, which reduces the legal rate from 7 to 6 per cent and the contract rate from 8 to 7 per cent, successfully passed both Senate and House.

Under the new regulation, industrial banks making loans on a monthly payment basis with no collateral except indorsements, may charge 1½ per cent a month on amounts from $10 to $200, but prohibits small loans under whatever arrangements at a higher rate of interest.

Rules Gold Act Does Not Affect Contract Payments

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 2 (AP)—Common Pleas Judge John R. King ruled that the gold embargo invoked by Congress and President Roosevelt does not invalidate lawful contracts calling for payment of gold.

The payment, Judge King said, must be made in lawful currency of the United States in a sum equal to the amount of gold called for in the contract.

The ruling was given in a foreclosure action brought by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Theodore A. and Edna Freda of Columbus.

Under Judge King's decision, payment would call for about 41 per cent more on a basis of the present-day dollar, since its value has been cut to slightly more than 59 cents.

Declares Credit and Monetary Situation Best in Long Time

National City Bank Sees New Activities in Spring and Heavier Buying—Says Business Pickup Largely Due to Federal Spending—Hits 30-Hour Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—With business continuing its accelerated pace, the National City Bank, in its current letter, is of the opinion that spring weather will open up new activities, and bring new demands for goods. It adds that the credit and monetary situation is "more favorable for expansion than in a long time."

A tabulation by the bank of some 810 statements of companies engaged in various lines of industry and trade and having an aggregate net worth of $14,003,000,000, showed combined net profits, less deficits, of approximately $441,000,000 in 1933, as contrasted with a net deficit of $46,000,000 in 1932 for the same companies. An important factor that affected the reported earnings almost universally, though not uniformly, was the rise that occurred in commodity prices, according to the bank.

Fixed-Price Dollar Essential

The President's action in stabilizing the dollar at a fixed price is a step that was "essential to lasting recovery, and its effects have been wholly stimulating," the bank says.

With the credit base greatly enlarged through the revaluation of the gold stock and the new gold receipts, the bank notes there is more will to use the credit.

The pickup in business is credited largely to the stimulus provided by Government expenditures. After listing these, the bank shows that federal payments to farmers will total over a billion dollars.

With the price of farm products showing a gain of 13.3 per cent in eight weeks, the bank does not attribute this to devaluation of the dollar, but holds that it is due for the most part to changes in the supply and demand situation, accomplished both naturally and through the efforts of the AAA.

Discussing the effect of discontinuing the distribution of purchasing power by government expenditures, the letter states:

30-Hour Week an Obstacle

"If in the meantime better terms of exchange between the various commodities and articles entering into trade are established, upon the secure basis of supply and demand, the business recovery will survive the stoppage of the government disbursements, proceed under its own steam and the Government debt can be contracted and private credit expanded. However, any increase in industrial costs and prices, such as the 30-hour week proposal, would make even more difficult the reestablishment of fair and sound trade relations and would constitute an obstacle to recovery.

"Passage of the 30-hour legislation," the bank continues, "or any other that would greatly raise costs would doubtless crowd the markets for a time, in the effort of buyers to 'beat the gun.' But this would be unfortunate. It is to be hoped that the business expansion will not be overdone, nor the price rise too rapid. There is reason to doubt that a rapid price advance, based largely on temporary or artificial factors, could be sustained and the reaction would be damaging. What is wanted is orderly progress in restoring the business equilibrium, so that industry and agriculture will be mutually self-supporting and go forward under their own momentum."

Referring to the gold shipments received at the New York assay office that up to Feb. 27 aggregated $346,975,000, the bank says:

Depreciation Unwise

"No such scramble, as reflected in the price of available gold, ever was known before. No such amounts ever before were risked on a single ship, running up to $45,000,000, but the number of fast ships was limited and time was of the essence of the transactions. The high exchange rates and heavy movement soon had the effect of modifying the demand and lowering the premiums.

"At the end of February exchange rates had declined to a narrow margin of profit, indicating that the movement was coming to an end."

Reports of pending currency devaluation in Czechoslovakia, Italy, Canada, Japan and the Scandinavian countries are weighed by the bank. It concludes that there is no permanent gain of trade to any country by currency depreciation because other countries can respond in various ways.

"There is no stability anywhere—in the natural world or in human societies—unless all the elements in a given situation are in at least temporary adjustment or equilibrium," declares the bank. "There is either order and coöperation or there is chaos. Competition between nations by currency depreciation is unintelligent, reckless and leads to nothing but ruin."

The World's Business

Czech Devaluation

DEVALUATION of the Czechoslovakian currency has been accompanied by a statement which must have astonished the Warren school of money theorists. The Prague Government says that it does not wish to see any rise in the domestic price level. But, says the Warren school, devaluation must provoke such a rise. Neither can be right. Both contentions, as clear-cut propositions, seem to be wrong. Dr. Lionel D. Edie has, I think, put the matter in a nutshell. In his book "Dollars," which examines the Warren contention, he says "The Administration trusted too much in a *long-term* force to bring about a *short-term* advance."

Corporation Cash

Where did American corporations get the huge supply of surplus money which, according to the latest testimony elicited by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, they lent to the brokers in the boom era? From the public. In the 1920-1921 depression they were "caught" heavily indebted to both banks and public. They digested the lesson, and in the ensuing boom gradually paid off their obligations to the public, represented by bonds, and kept their bank loans offset by huge credit balances accumulated from stock offerings to the public. Not having any immediate use for the money, they instructed the banks to lend it out in the market, whence it could be most easily recalled, namely, the brokers' market. They thus became banks operating within banks. When John Citizen bought new stock, he little realized that he might not be contributing toward the erection of new plants, but simply enabling a corporation to lend the speculators through the brokers the funds necessary to bolster up the great gamble of 1929. Incidentally, the business was very profitable, the rate of interest advancing at one time in March, 1929, to 20 per cent.

Exaggeration

Mr. Pecora stepped off on the wrong foot in giving the impression that the turnover of loans which the corporations made to the brokers represented total resources. It represented a much smaller sum of money used a number of times. It is no more true to add up turnover and call the result resources than to add up a 200-pound man's weight every day for a week and then say that he weighs 1400 pounds.

Budgeteering

One would have thought that a government which is paying out, to the tune of $2,000,000 an hour, twice as much as it is taking in would have satisfied the most ardent advocate of loan expenditure. But the would-be spenders on Capitol Hill are not satisfied. They will continue to test the President's budgeteering as long as they are in session. The dangers to the President's plan come from three sources: soldiers' bonus, CWA, and silver legislation. There can be no question that the country, after much Administration hesitation and reliance on "psychological moves," is now committed to the theory of spending. But the success of the enterprise depends upon the manner of the spending quite as much as the spending. More spending proposals should await the results of the current infiltration of public money into the system. Its effects have only recently been felt by industry. If the motor of private activity is not primed, then the first among the three weapons to be used should be the CWA, because it does not cater specifically to a sectional interest.

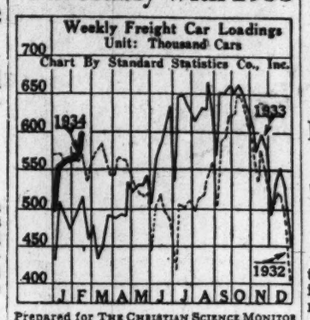
A Full Treasury

If the record Treasury balance in Washington of $5,004,170,653 represented bumper revenues, there would be something in it to crow about. But it represents nothing of the sort. It is mainly compounded of the $2,800,000,000 profit made from devaluing the dollar and of loan money. Two billion dollars of the $2,800,000,000 profit is earmarked for the Stabilization Fund. The remaining $800,000,000, according to Mr. Arthur Krock, is to be "sterilized" for the time being. This leaves $2,164,000,000, but no less than $1,800,000,000 of this has recently been borrowed from the public, leaving less than $400,000,000 as the product of revenue. The rapid rate of borrowing before use was criticized the last time the Treasury entered the loan market. Why should Mr. Morgenthau pile up so much money before it was actually wanted? it was asked. Idle money is a standing invitation to Congress to try to overthrow the President's budget plans, as was shown when Representative Patman, observing the Treasury's condition, remarked "If there ever was time when economic conditions were good, it is now."

Austrian Hopes

The only hope of the peace-truncated Austria was the development of what the French call tourism. None who has spent a holiday in the Austrian Alps but wants to return. Yet many are repelled by accommodations which in comfort and convenience are by no means up to the Swiss model. In Vienna I asked the President of the local Chamber of Commerce if the idea of planned tourist development had ever been taken up. "Dear me, yes," he said, "But where is the money to come from?" Logically, Germany, which normally sends so many tourists into Austria, should have been the developer. But like Austria, Germany was subsisting on foreigners for even her working capital. If it had not been for the peace which ruined Germany's comeback as a creditor nation— H. B. E.

Carloadings Compare Favorably With 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CARLOADINGS are making an extremely favorable comparison with a year ago and have passed the comparable figures for February, 1932.

Mortgage Bond Holders to Get Aid From Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2—The move to aid owners of guaranteed mortgage certificates in New York State is today entering a new stage of development with the formation of a committee of heads of large financial organizations to coöperate with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and other state officials in carrying out the plan recommended in the interim report of Mr. George W. Alger, Moreland commissioner, who has been investigating the situation.

The heads of 28 savings and commercial banks and large insurance companies attended a conference with Governor Lehman at his invitation yesterday, and agreed to arrange for the advance of $10,000,000 by their institutions to meet the conditions under which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation undertook to lend $100,000,000 to be used to aid needy owners of guaranteed mortgage certificates.

Legislation necessary to carry Mr. Alger's recommendations into effect will be drawn up at future conferences between Governor Lehman, his advisers and legislative leaders, it was said at the executive mansion. Details of the proposed legislation are still tentative and will require careful consideration and preparation since the rehabilitation phase of the project will be complex and require the handling of many intricacies.

Mr. Alger's recommendations included the formation of two nonprofit organizations, one to arrange for loans to needy certificate holders, the other to provide a medium through which holders of certificates could combine to protect their own interests, using the corporation as their agent and as a standing trustee of the mortgages.

The second corporation would be an agency for permanent improvement of the mortgage situation and, incidentally, of real estate values, Governor Lehman said.

The members of the new committee are: Frederick H. Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, chairman; Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, vice-chairman; Philip A. Benson, president of the Dime Savings Bank; Lewis Gawtry, president of the Bank of Savings; Henry B. Kinsey, vice-president, of the Williamsburg Savings Bank; Thomas Buckner, president of the New York Life Insurance Company; Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Walter E. Frew, chairman of the board of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company; James H. Jerkins, chairman of the board of National City Bank, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of Chase National Bank.

Los Angeles Harbor Trade Outlook Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 2—If the trend of water-borne traffic through the Los Angeles Harbor that developed during the last nine months of 1933 should be maintained in 1934, a record business year is in prospect, according to E. J. Amar, president of the Harbor Commission.

"The turning point of the downward curve of the port's commerce was reached in March, 1933," Mr. Amar said. "Since that time, tonnage and valuations have been mounting. In June the upward trend became definite, and by July it had passed the down curve of 1932, and the rise has since been marked.

For the calendar year 1933, the aggregate harbor commerce amounted to 16,975,736 tons and was valued at $736,044,325, Mr. Amar reported. The record, he said, was slightly ahead of 1932 tonnage and value.

Trend to Higher American Tariffs Troubles Mexico

Increased Shoe Duties and Those Asked on Oil Cause Resentment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A noticeable trend toward increasing tariffs on imports by the United States Administration has caused great concern in Mexican industrial and farm circles and has cast a shadow on the bright promises of international trade coöperation which were made at the recent Pan-American conference in Montevideo.

The tariff problem arose through concrete instances of increased duties on shoes and proposed doubling of the duties on petroleum. The resentment over this trend took on such significance that Foreign Minister Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc held special conversations with United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels in which he pointed out to the American envoy the economic harm which would be inflicted on Mexico's important oil producing region by added tariff restrictions. Dr. Puig Casauranc headed the Mexican delegation to the Pan-American conference in Montevideo, so he has an added interest in observing the practical carrying out of American statements about "neighborly coöperation."

The rapid growth of the shoe manufacturing business during the last two years and the advantage of the peso-dollar exchange resulted in heavy shipments of Mexican shoes to the United States, especially along the border, where they were sold at prices with which American manufacturers could not compete. Recently the shoe industry's marketing organization told the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce that prohibitive duties had been placed on their product and threatened the entire industry.

At the same time, they said, American factories had begun turning out a special "dollar shoe" to be sold along the border and this product was not only competing on the United States side of the international boundary but was also invading northern Mexico. They expressed fear that this policy might be extended to other products and urged immediate action to reach some understanding.

Typical of the feeling aroused in Mexican industrial circles was a recent editorial in the daily newspaper, Excelsior, which bitterly attacked the proposal of Secretary Ickes to double the crude oil duty. Asking "What about Pan-Americanism?" the newspaper said in part:

"Yesterday it was prohibitive duties for shoes imported from Mexico; tomorrow it will be that which fatally wounds our petroleum exports to the United States. And meanwhile, diplomatic speeches, handshakes and reverences for the famous 'Pan-Americanism.'"

Victoria's Forest Area Still Under Desired Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Victoria's total area of reserved forest is 4,692,810 acres—3,956,962 acres of permanent forest and 735,848 acres of timber reserves—according to the annual report of the Forests Commission tabled in the Legislative Assembly.

This total, the report states, is still nearly 1,000,000 acres short of the minimum acreage deemed by competent authorities to be desirable to serve the State's gradually increasing population. It is hoped that the position will be improved materially in the next year, and that further dedications of timbered crown lands as state forests will be sanctioned.

In the past year, the report stated, the rehabilitation of the sawmilling industry was reflected in the output of sawed hardwood timber from forest reserves, which increased by more than 50 per cent. This increased activity was due mainly to revival in the building trade and to the increasing demand for Victorian timbers as a result of the recent development in kiln seasoning of local hardwoods.

Treasury Invites Bids on New Issue

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau has invited bids on $100,000,000 182-day Treasury bills. The bills will be dated March 7, when $100,050,000 of bills mature, and will fall due Sept. 5. The issue will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Federal Reserve banks and branches will receive offers up to 2 p. m., eastern standard time next Monday.

THE
Union Trust Company
OF BOSTON
24 FEDERAL STREET
An organization for discriminating individuals who desire the assistance of a friendly group of men with long experience in the administration of estates and investments.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, President.

Motion Pictures

C'est La Guilbert

"Les Deux Orphelines," yesterday beginning a week's run at the Fine Arts Theater, is noteworthy more for the presence of the veteran French diseuse, Mme. Yvette Guilbert, than for its moss-covered story. Long time ago, her singing of "Pourquoi me bat mon mari" and "C'est la mai" stamped them imperishably in memory. And long time ago, La Frochard sent shivers down childish spines. Now the Glamorous Guilbert becomes the Frightful Frochard on the screen, and the merger is quaintly satisfying. For Guilbert knows pantomime and the use of the voice and her French falls in clear syllables on the ears of even a perpetual student in the intermediate class. The bogey-woman of childhood days is transformed into a human being—albeit a despicable one and out of a Paris gutter.

The production is directed by M. Maurice Tourneur with an eye appreciative of romantic mise en scène, a controlling hand sensitive to timing, transition and pictorial flow and an ear alert to the heightening effect of sound—except for the failure successfully to synchronize a singing voice with the movement of Louise's lips.

The two orphans, Henriette and Louise, as played by Mlles. Renée Saint-Cyr and Rosine Derean, are appealing—for one thing because they look like girls out of the eighteenth century and not like a pair of Hollywood damsels made up for a costume party. In fact, every member of the cast may be said to give a character study that seems real, in a costume that seems to belong. The prison superintendent of Mlle. Martha Mellot is an especially keen little portrait. The French language is exquisitely enunciated on all sides and the story is clearly visualized with the additional aid of English titles and a printed synopsis on the program.

Somehow the theatrical old play loses some of its theatricality in the picture. While it is in filmic progress, it is at least as easy to believe in it as to believe in a romantic novel during the reading of it.

Mickey Mouse as "The Grocery Boy" isn't quite up to his usual stuff. The short travelogue on Cuba has its photographic moments. And so has the News Reel. M. L.

Nature in the Raw

"Devil Tiger," now at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, is a picture for Michael and his 16-to-60-year-old confrères, who can survey with an odd detachment the wild ways of jungle beasts, while their gentler companions are inclined to jump on a chair and scream.

If a python almost strangles a water buffalo, a Bengal tiger and a Malay lion stage a prize-ring of their own, or a herd of elephants stampede as if they meant it, it is all in a jungle day to them. A serious sort of circus, in which the game of survival of the fittest is constantly being played, to a symphonic accompaniment of howls and growls and groans and grunts and roars—and yes—screams.

Beside the natural protagonists, who are not in the least camera conscious and take their stage business as they find it, the human cast and their obviously faked story seem pallid indeed. Why not call it a Jungle Journey for the Stout-Hearted, and be done with it?

Rough in a different sense, and more objectionably, is the comedy feature, "I've Got Your Number." Messrs. Pat O'Brien and Allen Jenkins appear as telephone repair men and their language is as coarse and unseemly as their behavior. The sort of thing that draws raucous guffaws from one contingent and stern frowns of disapproval from another.

Boston Art Notes

Junior League

An exhibition which cannot but stimulate the onlooker may be seen at the Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street. The lead-cuts and aquarelles made by Herr Otto Nuckel have been sent from Germany.

The announcements stress the "modernism" of this artist's work. If anything is modern, it is the mood prevailing, the frank manner of presentation, the blatancy. However, Herr Nuckel maintains certain accepted forms of drawing and composition. There are no traces of distortion or cubistic formation or of abstraction to give cause for the designation.

He is really an illustrator of everyday life. He has an insatiable curiosity about human activities, the habits of daily life, the idiosyncrasies of persons who are intemperate. Herr Nuckel leans invariably to the less felicitous, to the barbed aspects. His illustrations are especially graphic, for he isolates exaggerated situations in which the bizarre and grotesque and clownish elements come to the fore. It is a portrayal of life to be sure, but the portrayal has passed through the alembic of his sordid fancy. The onlooker must guard against this kind of realism, as when he reads Charles Dickens, lest he find the world a too dense thicket of human foibles and fallibilities.

What proves most impressive is the prolific industry of the artist. He works with care, heeding problems of perspective, orderly arrangement, judicious contrasts. The lead-cuts, examined closely, are made with a conscientious craftsmanship. The aggregate of the artist's work is enormous; the prints run into the hundreds. In very few instances does his craft fail him, and rarely are there repetitions of schemes. Such a fruitful fancy and thorough observation of surrounding life are rare indeed. D. A.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Off During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Feb. 24, 1934, totaled 3,122,133 bushels, as compared with 3,622,380 bushels in the previous week and 3,626,024 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 137,861,553 bushels, as compared with 204,813,683 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, March 4

BOSTON—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 43.34m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

HONOLULU, T. H. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Hawaiian time, KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc, 240m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Roman Camp Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Remains of a Roman Camp have been discovered here during excavations on the site for a new building. The camp is a large rectangular one, measuring 150 yards by 120 yards. About 200 pieces of Roman pottery have already been dug up and also two Samian vessels. Midland archæologists consider the camp to have been a military fortification of the first century.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie for women children; experience unnecessary; commission. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 373, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROMLEY COURT
84 Prescott Street, Cambridge, Mass.
4-Room Suite; free refrigeration; wood-burning fireplace in a home of cultured people; conveniently located opposite Harvard yard and near Christian Science church; rent $70. Apply janitor any time. University 3443-W.
George A. Giles Management Univ. 0477

BURTON HALLS
10 Dana Street, Cambridge, Mass.
3-4-Room Suites; free refrigeration; wood-burning fireplaces; environment and atmosphere the best; 5 minutes' walk to Harvard Sq.; $50 and $55. Apply office, 10 Dana St., Cambridge. University 7872.
George A. Giles Management Univ. 0477

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay—1 room, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire, radio, 5 windows, in attractive apt. house, 8th floor; $50. Com. 0859.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 71st St. 167 West—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, switchboard; $35-$40 unfurnished; day and night service.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Fifty-Fourth St., near Fifth—Business girl will share 2-room nicely furnished terrace apartment with refined girl; Christian Scientist preferred. Regent 4-2494.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Expertly restrung on genuine silk cable cord, 50c up to 16 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

ESTABLISHED 1892. R. W. WHITEACRE, carpenter and builder, plans and estimates furnished, jobbing. Shop and mill 63 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. ASPinwall 1660.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

GOLD Jewelry, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Bought at Highest Prices. Estate Jewels Appraised and Purchased. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

FURRIERS

EXPERT fur repairing, relining, restyling; lowest prices; estimates given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 2734.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED woman to take care of house for elderly lady; pleasant home, light work, small pay. S. J., 49 High St., Hempstead, N. Y.

SECRETARY — College graduate, 28-35, Protestant, for position of responsibility; location 20 minutes by train from Boston. Reply to Box V-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving references and full details of background, training and experience.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOME for rest and study, experienced care if needed. Tel. Arlington 0312. 42 Ashland Street, Arlington Heights, Mass.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 6419.

HOUSES TO LET

OWNER desires to rent private house, 10 rooms and 6 baths, with entire furnishings, located near Drive; will redecorate and install oil-burning heating plant on 3 years' lease to responsible party, not for commercial purpose. For appointment call Riverside 9-2363, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 11 W. 42nd—Beautiful, sunny practitioner's office, facing park; mornings, two evenings; reasonable. Lo. 5-6721. Un. 4-4942.

THREE afternoons available in attractive office of practitioner in Little Bldg.; references required. C-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD BOUGHT
WE BUY OLD GOLD, JEWELRY, etc.; bring in or mail. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING contractor, THOMAS MANSON. Interior, Exterior, Craft-tex, Mottling, Paperhanging, Ceilings, Floors. Vermont St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 2576-R.

Local Classified

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk 16

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

PRINTING

Tel. GARrison 0280. Established 1904. THE CAXTON PRESS, 2304 Washington St., next to Dudley St. El. Station. The largest printing plant in Roxbury. Automatic Presses, Linotype Machines. School Magazines, Church Calendars and general Commercial Printing.

ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C., 606 W. 116th (Apt. 93)—Pleasant home life; quiet, refined atmosphere; artistically furnished room; home-cooked meals optional; a little attention if needed; reasonable.

THE ELMS 3 REVERE ST., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Delightful year-round home, gardens, verandas, open fireplaces, exclusive residential section; transients accommodated; moderate rates, featuring chicken and duck Sunday dinners. Sl. N. V. STROUGH, Mgr. Jam. 2654.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE—Exceptionally well furnished single and double rooms; reasonable; continuous hot water; fireplace. MRS. E. FRENCH, 34 Babcock St.; Regent 3578.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Due to reduced circumstances, large room, private bath, near Christian Science church; very reasonable. Univ. 9104.

N. Y. C., 55 West 91st St.—Sunny, comfortable large and small rooms; very reasonable; near subway and surface lines. CARRIE V. POWERS. Phone Schuyler 4-9119.

N. Y. C., 205 West 85th St.—Single, shower, light housekeeping; private family; running water; $5.60. WALLNER. See supt. or phone Sunday, Trafalgar 7-1466.

N. Y. C.—Corner room in beautiful, home-like apartment, unusual atmosphere, sunshine, cheerful peaceful; Christian Scientist preferred. Endicott 2-4738.

N. Y. C., 76 and Broadway—Small, large; private baths, private home. Write Box W 2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

N. Y. C., 1 West 68th St. (Apt. 7-N)—Sunny room overlooking Park; near church, subway station; references. Endicott 2-6275.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAKE BAKER—Foreman and manager large wholesale concern, wishes to change position; 23 years' practical, technical experience, leading cake concerns, wholesale, retail; reference. Address C. F., 2104 Eye St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

YOUNG white man, operate elevator, auto, trucks; handy at most any trade; janitor experience; wife good housekeeper and cook if needed; reference former employers. CARL HIPPE, care Philip Haller, 311 West 59th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY-GOVERNESS. American, experienced. Write Box W-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

POSITION as attendant or working housekeeper by conscientious, experienced young woman; American, speaks German; references. 20 Pratt St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone N. R. 2912-W.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CORA CLAIBORNE—Singing; concert and oratorio coach. Studio—149 Maple St., Springfield, Mass. (Tel. 3-8842).

CURTIS BURNLEY RAILING, teacher of elocution, voice placement, repertoire, radio, concerts, stage. 2345 Broadway-86th Street, New York City. End. 2-4738.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll, Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

OUR SPRING BLOOMS
Are at Their Best—Now
A colorful assortment, $1.50 and up.
Phone or Visit
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS
901 MASS. AVENUE Arl. 3090, 3091

PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St., 1211 Mass. Ave., Arlington
368 Pleasant Street, Belmont

For Spring Painting use
WALLHIDE
the one day painting
R. W. Shattuck & Co. Inc.
470 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. ARL. 0114

BELMONT

Anne Mason Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
Marcel and Permanent Waving
193 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Phone Kenmore 4397

Alice W. Richardson
Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6189

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Commonwealth 4330. Advertising Records.

Little Building Stationery Shop
HELEN J. KEYES
Commercial and Social Stationery
Fountain Pens and Office Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions.
80 BOYLSTON STREET Second Floor

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON STREET Com 500
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.25
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

Now Is the Time
to have your old-fashioned hat restyled to a new smart model, at $3.00.
Mme. Buettel Arnould
FRENCH MILLINERY
37 Temple Pl. *Over Whitney's*
TELEPHONE LIBerty 7938

RALPH E. EAVES, D.O.S.
Consulting Optometrist
APPOINTMENTS 9 to 5
Room 312-314 Little Bldg. Boston, Mass.

Eugene Permanent Waving
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Specializing in White and Grey Hair
Florence M. Corbett
120 Tremont Street, Room 524
Tel. HANcock 3944

DRESSES $5.00
Saturday and Monday Only!
VALUES FROM $16.75 to $25.00
Sizes 16 to 42
Gillespie Hat & Gown Shop
36 WEST STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

SPRING...
and a young lady's fancy turns to thoughts of Millinery.
Let Sara design a becoming model to match your costume.
SARA HAT SHOP
26 WEST ST. HUB. 2067

Harriet H. Malcolmson
Catherine G Briggs
Telephone Kenmore 4042

Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving
Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting
Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525 Han. 4155
Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

BOSTON—Dorchester

We Sell, Service and Display
All Makes of Range Oil Burners
Radios and Electric Refrigerators
HAWKINS-ELWELL CO.
Talbot 4678 577 Washington Street (Codman Square)

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

Milk and Cream
Under Personal Supervision
Delivered in Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, West Roxbury, Mattapan, Milton
George J. Knapp
34 John A. Andrew Street
Jam. 1830 Res. Jam. 1221

COAL, COKE and FUEL OILS
SILENT GLOW OIL BURNER
B. W. Yuill
649 CENTRE STREET Tel. Jamaica 5458

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS — APRONS TOWELS
Federal National Linen Service Co.
Tel. 1310
HIGhlands 7330 COLUMBUS AVE.
BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

Leo Shoe Repair Shop
343 WASHINGTON STREET
BRAINTREE, MASS.
First-class material and workmanship is our aim at all times in all lines of shoe repair. Also *Hats cleaned and reblocked, prices right.*

BROOKLINE

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 HARVARD ST. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of national advertisers and of local Cambridge, Arlington, Belmont and Watertown advertisers is maintained.
37 HURON AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE
Univ. 3432-W 9-12 Daily

DORR'S EXPRESS
Cambridge and Boston
TRUCKING
Trunks and Baggage to all Boats and Trains
Cambridge Office
51 Pine Street University 8171
BOSTON OFFICES
157 Blackstone St. Capitol 5665
256 Franklin St. Liberty 4182
Call Evenings Bel. 2738-M

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Special on Soups
Jones Dairy Farm Sausage
Prudence Corned Beef Hash

George H. Stockwell
36 BRATTLE ST. UNIV. 7515-16
Good Food *Order by Phone*

CUT FLOWERS
with our usual line of
Groceries—Meats—Fruit—Provisions
and Home Baked Goods
EDWIN R. SAGE Co
Free Delivery PORTER 2200

The Peasant Shop
35 BOYLSTON ST., at Harvard Sq.
Useful and Unusual Articles for the Home
GLASSWARE, POTTERY, COPPER, BRASS, IRON, PEWTER, LACQUER, PERSIAN PRINTS, BOXES, TRAYS, FURNITURE.
Telephone University 1185

Buy Now!
ANDERSON & RUFLE
QUALITY FURNITURE
Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER ST., CAMBRIDGE Univ. 3344

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

Univ 0735

830 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Mallory Hats
Style—Fit—Quality
$4 and $5
Harvard Coöperative Society.
HARVARD SQUARE CAMBRIDGE

Ford *Buy Now*
THE NEW FORD V-8
Now on Display
Used Cars
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVENUE, HARVARD SQUARE
Univ. 9460—9461—9462

Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers
Home Made Candy and Ice Cream
Brattle Sq. Florists
27 BRATTLE STREET Univ. 10116

Good Printing of All Kinds
Send for Price List *Tel. Arl. 5024*
The ARLINGTON PRINTER
32 Hawthorne Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Pilato's Valeteria
is waiting to serve you—specializing in fine shoe rebuilding. Plain and evening dresses dry cleansed. Hats cleaned, shoes cleaned and dyed.
1669 MASS. AVE. Porter 4955

BRODY BROS.
Furriers and Tailors
REPAIRING REMODELING
CLEANSING
38 CHURCH STREET
Univ. 6292
HARVARD SQUARE

DEDHAM

Dedham Artificial Ice Co.
Tel. 1702 Ded.
NEW ENGLAND COKE
All kinds hard coal and Cleercoal
Fuel oil and range oil
We also sell Lincoln Oil Burners
Information on Request

Dedham Dye House
DRY CLEANERS
33 EASTERN AVENUE, DEDHAM
Plain Garments 75c
Tailoring work done reasonably.
Free Delivery Service—Call Ded. 0706

A. H. NEWCOMB
Buy at your neighborhood store. Choice groceries of interest to Monitor readers at reasonable prices.
55 Mt. Vernon St. DEDHAM
Phone Ded. 2032 *Free Delivery*

EAST MILTON

Appleby's Bakery
370 Granite Ave. Tel. Bluehills 6920
For Better Pastries

FITCHBURG

Clover Hill Ice Cream
Toasted Sandwiches
Baked Beans and Brown Bread Saturdays
Lunenburg Centre, Route 2
and
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Route 13
Telephone 737 for Milk or Cream delivered daily

Deposits next put on interest
APRIL 1st
Dividends are paid quarterly at the rate of 3½% per annum.
Worcester North Savings Institution
288-294 MAIN STREET

Ye Olde Oyster Bar
16th Century Restaurant
PRICHARD STREET

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

TYDOL GAS
A Complete Service
BOWKER, HAMBLIN, DONLON TIRE COMPANY
PUTNAM AND BROAD STREETS

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

JOHN C. MERCER
Registered Optometrist
Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted
412 MAIN STREET Tel. 771

Mrs. L. W. Gorman
Nestle Permanent Waving
$5.00 up
17 PRICHARD STREET Tel. 2820

FITCHBURG HARDWARE CO.
314 MAIN STREET
Bunsen Range Burners

LESURE *the Florist*
Flowers for all occasions
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

William G. Brown
1885 Company 1934
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

Rinso
The Granulated Soap
Groceries, Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664 Greenfield, Mass.

CLEARANCE SALE
Reduced Prices on All Types of Footwear
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
Successors to Hamilton & Butterfield
MAIN STREET GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

—WEST GARAGE—
69-73 WATER STREET TEL. 351
OFFICIAL BRAKE and LIGHT STATION
Bendix Brake Machine
24-HOUR SERVICE

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR & DREWETT
5 KENOZA AVENUE TEL. 5310
We Are Now Offering Our Friends
NORWALK BATTERIES
Charging, Storage and Repairs. Batteries serviced in your Garage or on the Road by Experienced Men.

Many Thanks
To those who so kindly patronized the store during the celebration of our
81st Birthday Sale
NICHOLS & MORSE CO.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET

HOLYOKE

CORSETS and FOUNDATION GARMENTS
New Spring Models
Nice lines; Step-in Girdles, Side-hook Wraparounds. $2 and up.
The LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

Easter Cards
St. Patrick Cards
Fancy Wrapping Papers
The Specialty Shop
254 Maple Street *Opp. Hotel Nonotuck*

Good Clothes for Every Man
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR MURRAY, INC.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH ST. AT SUFFOLK Dial 4123

LAWRENCE

300 New
Tailored Shirtmaker
FROCKS
$1.00
Made of
Fine Broadcloths
BASEMENT
CHERRY & WEBB'S

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

LEXINGTON

FEED THE WILD BIRDS
"A snowy morn, a chilly eve,
Think of the birds among the trees,
A little food—the cost is small,
Their chirps and songs repay it all."
Wild bird seeds 10c lb., less for quantity.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVE. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Lowell's
Biggest, Busiest and Best Store

Morse & Beals FLORIST
66 MERRIMACK ST. Phone 4400

GONZALES
A Select Line of Carvers
Pocket and Butcher Knives, Scissors, Dog Collars.
30 APPLETON STREET

SMALL'S Inc.
APOTHECARY
12 KEARNEY SQUARE Phone 583
Roger & Gallet Toilet Soap, Squibb's Dental Cream, Patricia Sweets Chocolates
Doubly guaranteed 50c lb., 2 lbs. $1.00

Personal Printed Stationery
200 sheets of high-grade notepaper and 100 envelopes to match. Both paper and envelopes printed with your name and address all for $1.00. Descriptive price list and sample of paper free on request.
J. R. RUITER & COMPANY
NEEDHAM, MASS.

Lowell's Women's Exchange
and
Rendezvous Restaurant
The Bread of others is Sweet.
24 MIDDLE STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

Group of Better Winter Coats
½ Price
SECOND FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

For All Women Difficult to Fit
MARIE DRESSLER
DAYTIME DRESSES
$1.98
½ Sizes for Tall Figures
¼ Sizes for Short Figures
T·W·ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN

Women's Full Fashioned Service Weight
SILK HOSIERY
79c pair
2 pairs $1.50
Every Pair First Quality
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN
Member NRA

COAL—COKE—OIL
Sprague, Breed
Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry
Cleansing Laundering
83-87 WILLOW STREET, LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

ALL WOOLEN DRESSES and PLAIN GARMENTS, 75c
Any kind of silk dress, 24-hour service. Expert Repairing. $1.00
Jackson's
CLEANSERS and DYERS
55 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0163

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 and $6
HIGGINS
102 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

Permanent Waving
FREDERICKS $5.00 EUGENE $6.50
REALISTIC $6.50
Including Shampoo and Finger Wave
RUTH E. ASH
442 MAIN ST. Tel. Malden 2797

The New Spring Hat
features
Quality and Smartness
Dorothy Benham
147 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN
Telephone 0631-W

MEDFORD

PETROLEUM CARBON
The IDEAL Fuel
Send for circular describing this ashless—odorless—smokeless fuel.
Fuel Oil and New England Coke
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

MONARCH
FOOD PRODUCTS
Winthrop Street Market
P. A. SYKES, Proprietor
Groceries and Provisions
Heavy Beef and Pork Goods a Specialty
63 WINTHROP ST., MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Telephone Mystic 4378

WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
MYSTIC
CLEANSERS and DYERS
TAILORING—FURRIERS
Specializing in Real French Dry Cleaning
617 MAIN ST. Tel. MYSTIC 4575R

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
ONE SALEM STREET
BANK BY MAIL

LEPORE'S
Modern Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning Shop
AT MODERATE PRICES
All Work Guaranteed
Called For and Delivered
14 FOREST STREET
Mercury Bldg. Tel Mystic 0498

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned.
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

NEEDHAM

GRAY OR WHITE HAIR
No More Yellow Spots After Permanent Wave.
CONSULT US ABOUT IT.
MODERN BARBER BEAUTY SHOP
CARLO A. FERRARA
965 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE, opp. Theatre
TEL. NEE. 1720

Suburban Dairy Farms
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream produced from Clean State and Federal Tested Cows.
J. P. KINSMAN
26 Nehoiden St. Tel. Needham 1134

The Home Market Inc.
F. H. Hodgeman, Treas.
Vegetables, Fruits, Groceries
Needham 0120 998 Great Plain Ave.

McNeilly's Apparel Shop
Tel. Needham 1730
Misses' and Women's Coats, Dresses, Sportswear
Agent for
Van Raalte Hosiery and Underwear
968 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE

Legs of Fancy Lamb ..... lb 23c
Large Fresh Fowl ..... lb 23c
Sutton's Market
1064 Great Plain Avenue
Phone Nee. 1043

Needham National Bank
Resources over a million dollars. Checking, Savings, Christmas and Tax Club Accounts.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Member Federal Reserve Bank

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM
(Continued)

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
DAVID MURDOCH
950 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE, NEEDHAM
Telephone Nee 1530

Nickerson
is showing
The New
SPRING HATS

Chapel Street Garage
ALA—MACLUB—AAA SERVICE
Towing and Repairs, Blue Sunoco
Gas and Oils. Official Brake and Lights Station No. 11-403
Sales—Dodge and Plymouth—Service
TEL. NEE. 0647

NEW BEDFORD

ATHRACITE BURNER
MOTOR STOKER
If you have been postponing the day when you could enjoy the benefits of automatic heat because you felt you could not afford it, you can change your mind now. If the backfires of your obsolete burner are worrying you, if your fuel bills are high, you will be glad to know that the final answer to the automatic heating problem is here.
Buy a Motorstoker
Tel. 314
MIDDLE AND FRONT STS.
COAL

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon *Dinner*
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Willey's Inc.
UNION STREET AT 250
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store, 240 Union Street
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

Oil Burners, Gas Heaters, Steam and Water Boilers, Furnace and Repair Parts.
W. H. MUDGE
PLUMBING—HEATING
5 TABOR STREET, FAIRHAVEN
Tel. Clifford 7288

The Comfort Shop
Room 31, Merchants Nat. Bank Bldg.
Hairdressing, Marcel, Permanent and Finger Waving—Manicuring
Miss MARY L. HOWARTH, Prop.
Tel. Clifford 1881

Oregon Dye House
1852 Purchase Street
Tel. Clifford 8671

NEWBURYPORT

CHASE & LUNT
INCORPORATED
RELIABLE INSURANCE
55 Pleasant Street
Newburyport, Mass.

NEWTON

SHOES FOR CHILDREN
W. L. McCAMMON
583 WASHINGTON STREET

Mrs. Turner's Delicious
POTATO CHIPS
John Fox Priest Mayonnaise
DEWEY'S MARKET
287 WASHINGTON ST Newton No. 7062
Groceries—Vegetables—Meats

NEWTON CENTER

1934 Nash Is Here!
See these striking new values—featuring unparalleled quality and richness at our showrooms.
SPECIAL!
Open Wednesday and Friday Evenings until 10 P. M.
August Osterlund, Inc.
724 Beacon Newton Cen. New 2660
Serving Newton Motorists Since 1919

Betty Cole
DRESSMAKING—DESIGNING
ALTERATIONS
31 Tarleton Rd. Cen. New. 2602

NEWTONVILLE

PARAMOUNT MARKET
319 WALNUT ST. New. No. 8260-1
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS
VEGETABLES
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

NEWTONVILLE
BETTER FOOD SHOP
293 WALNUT STREET
NEWTON NORTH 4482
Meat—Poultry—Fruit—Vegetables
FREE DELIVERY
Batchelder & Snyder Products

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

NORTHAMPTON

THE BEST FUEL
Koppers Coke—Hazel Brook Coal
Cities Service Heating Oils
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
PHONE 3500 12 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD

For 3 Days Only
Thurs., Fri., and Sat. This Week
First Quality
Spring Percales
Nationally Known Quality
Scores of Patterns
22c yd.
This "special" is in conjunction with our Simplicity Pattern promotion. You are invited.
THE WALLACE CO.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET
Many Attractive Styles for Men and Women

SPECIAL
Suits or Topcoats
Made to Measure
From new spring woolens
$16.50 $21.50
BESSE-CLARK
273 NORTH ST., PITTSFIELD

Free Knitting Instructions
You may join one of our classes any time. A most competent instructor will make it easy for you.
ENGLAND BROS.

Demonstration All Next Week
Heinz Quality Products
Kelsey's Great Market
DIAL 6431 FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

HERBERT'S MARKET
We carry a full line of
FINE FOODS, FRESH AND DRIED FRUIT, also FRESH VEGETABLES
208 ELM STREET Dial 2-1887
Free Delivery

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?
The Equitable Case Method gives you a made-to-measure life insurance program.
For details write
GLADYS H. BOARDMAN
The Equitable Life Assurance Society
28 North St.—Dial 8311 Res. Dial 4296

Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151, Res. 2-0030

QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
GRA. 3418—9:30 to 11:30 daily

QUINCY TRUST CO.
1486 Hancock St., Quincy
651 Hancock St., Wollaston
415 Hancock St., Norfolk Downs
Commercial Department
Savings Department
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INSURANCE
1364 HANCOCK ST. Granite 3000
Adams Building

Ralph Coal Co.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

When You Buy CLEANSING
Be Sure to Get the Best!
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVE. PRESIDENT 5000

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Jewelry, Silver, Glass
Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

George C. Stenzel
Groceries and Provisions
92 Sagamore St., Atlantic
Tel. President 1310, 2164
Deliveries made in Merrymount, Wollaston, Squantum, Montclair, Milton.

SHARON

SHAW & DENNETT
INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 PINE ROAD TEL. 2266

SOMERVILLE

Experts Are in Charge of the Restaurant and Fountain at
RICHARDSONS
Home Cooked Foods to Carry Out
385 Broadway, Winter Hill Som. 7998

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

Sadie Jackson Preston
Spring Millinery and Hosiery
Hats Cleaned, Blocked and Remodeled.
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings. Other evenings by appointment.
5 IRVING ST. SOM. 7616

Crocker's Market
Established 1898
The Best of Everything for the Table
DAVIS SQUARE SOMERSET 1689

DANIEL J. COTTER
PLUMBING—HEATING
GAS FITTING
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 Cedar Street Somerset 3811-J

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
Call SOM. 0319
38-40 Park Street

Glines Express Co.
Furniture and Piano Moving
Dependable Service
Baggage Transferred to All Points.
159 PEARL STREET Som. 8190-1

Leavitt's Shoe Shop
Stylish Shoes for Men and Women
Durable School Shoes
267 ELM STREET
DAVIS SQUARE

Somerset Cleansers
All Garments Cleansed and Pressed
Free Delivery Service
337 Broadway Som. 3040

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
DAVIS SQUARE UNION SQUARE
WEST SOMERVILLE SOMERVILLE
639 MASS AVE., ARLINGTON MASS.

SPRINGFIELD

CITY DYE WORKS
CLEANERS—DYERS
FURRIERS
1159 State St. Tel. 4-5651

MAISON WOODWORTH
313 BRIDGE STREET
A Beauty Salon Offering High-Class Work
TEL. 4-3751

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.

THE CAMEO
Cameo Candies, 60c a lb.
Hand Colored Greeting Cards
Hand Dressed Dolls
1022 MAIN STREET, SPRINGFIELD

TAUNTON

This week all roads lead Thomasward. It will be this store's 34TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION and friends calling on them will receive wonderful bargains in new spring merchandise.
E. A. THOMAS CO.
The House of Courtesy

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY

Boulder Brook Farm
MILK
WESTON ROAD WELLESLEY, MASS. Telephone WEL 0383
From Our Own Tuberculin Tested Cows

WINCHESTER

The Jane Pease Beauty Shop
Offers Her Popular $7.00 Nestoil
PERMANENT WAVE for $5
during the entire month of March
Phone Win. 2309 542 Main Street
(Next to Edison's, one flight up)

WINTHROP

Lechtur's Cleansing Co.
Ocean 0136-R
"Let Us Remodel Your Fur Coat while it is being stored with us"
All Garments Cleaned 75c
We call and deliver

ELECTRIC and RADIO SHOP
A. L. DEROO, Prop.
10 BARTLETT RD. PHONE OCEAN 0176
WINTHROP, MASS.

Everybody's Cash Market
Ocean 1520
Heinz Soups—All Kinds
2 large cans 25c
Mushroom and Noodle

Ideal Market
197 WINTHROP STREET
Ocean 0241
HEINZ SOUPS
Large Cans.....2 for 25c
Small Cans.....3 for 25c
Boneless Sirloin Roast lb. 32c

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugéne Permanent Waving

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
Tel. 5-3161
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.

VERNER'S MARKETS
MEATS—GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
371 PLEASANT ST. 341 LINCOLN ST
Dial 5-1281 Dial 37241
FREE DELIVERY

Daily Features

The Carnival of Flags

9—The Story of the Union Jack

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGS big and little were flapping and snapping from their masts at the Carnival of Flags. The black triangle which indicates the temperature had just been run up above the square white weather signal and every flag welcomed the "fair and warmer" forecast.

Down below, a band marched by with the people singing, "The Union forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah!"

"I really don't know that song," said the Union to the Admiral's four-starred flag of blue. Several other flags had heard the words and looked toward the Union for information.

The Admiral shook itself importantly before replying that the song did not refer to the emblem of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Union Jack

Great Britain, and then turned the conversation from a subject which might be unpleasant to some of the banners there by suggesting that the Union be the story-teller of the day.

"High time the Union spoke!" cried many flags. "It floats in every part of the world." And they all grew excited telling where they had first seen the Union waving from its staff. "I saw it first above the Seychelles Islands," said one. "In Kenya!" "In Iraq!" "In Labrador!" "In British Guiana!" So many shouts swelled the breeze that it was with difficulty the Admiral restored order so that the Union might speak for all to hear.

One of the very young flags asked why some called it "The Union" and others called it the "Union Jack." The Admiral asked the flag of Great Britain if it would answer this question.

"Our national emblem is called 'The Union,' the grand old flag began. "The ensign flown on the jack staff of a ship is the 'Union Jack,' but men seem to like the sound of the 'Union Jack,' especially in the outposts of the Empire, and now I am more often known by that name.

"England's first flag was the Red Cross of St. George on a white field. Then Scotland was united with England, and on March 17, 1707, the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew were conjoined on our flag. Before another century had passed the King issued a proclamation making a final change in the national emblem. On Nov. 5, 1800, King George III approved the plan to include the Cross of St. Patrick with those of the patron saints of England and Scotland, and on New Year's Day, 1801, the Union waved before the admiring gaze of many people.

"The Union is thus made up of the Cross of St. George of England through the center of the flag, the Cross of St. Andrew of Scotland placed on top of it, and the Cross of St. Patrick of Ireland placed on that of St. Andrew.

"The Red Ensign is flown on British merchant ships and also by private individuals on land or sea. The White Ensign flies only on battleships. As flags count time, it was only a few years ago that the British fleet was divided into Blue, Red and White Squadrons, so called because of the color of their ensigns. But King George agreed with Lord Nelson that the fleet should all fly the same emblem, and accordingly it was ruled that the White Ensign should be flown by the men-of-war and the Red Ensign on the merchant ships.

"There may be many flags older than the national flag of Great Britain, but surely you will agree that none have circumnavigated the globe more often than the Union, that none have pushed back frontiers further than it has, and that wherever the Union waves people know that it stands for justice to the wronged, safety to the persecuted, and loyalty to the mother country in the hearts of countless thousands of Great Britain's sons and daughters scattered throughout the length and breadth of the earth. Englishmen love their flag dearly and to many it has caused a pang difficult to explain when their homes have been set up in a far-off land under another flag."

The Union paused an instant, then tossing its rich colors in the air, it repeated:

Haul down the flag—the evening shadows fall—
And reverently we'll hoist it in the morn.
The flag we honour most of all
Is that beneath which we were born.
(Flags of the World," by W. J. Gordon.)

MARY M. STARR.

[This series is appearing on Fridays.]

A Word a Day

Adventitious

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "When a man first strips himself of *adventitious* wrappings" (Carlyle: Sartor Resartus").

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

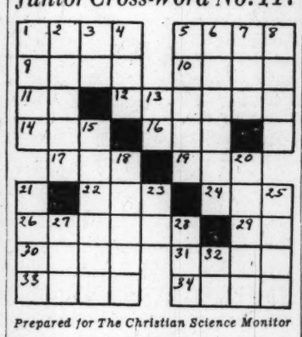
adventuresome	extrinsic
necessary	cumbersome
furtive	motley
tight	imaginary

Pronunciation: *ad-ven-tish'-us* (*a*, *e*, and *i* short, *u* clipped; secondary stress on first syllable).

Derivation: Our word goes back to the Latin *adventicius*, "coming from without," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *venire*, "to come." The Romans called money which was not inherited *pecunia adventicia* (money which came from without the family). Our present use of "adventitious" may be better understood by a glance at "adventicia," which is an anatomical term applied to the external covering or investment of an organ. Whatever is "adventitious" may be said to be "not necessarily inherent, additional, added extrinsically, extraneous."

Roots which are developed from exposed parts of a plant (cf. mangrove, banyan) are called adventitious roots. We should not annex the adventitious idea of terror to things not understood.

Junior Cross-Word No. 117



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Narrow woven fabric.
5—Plot of ground.
9—Wading bird.
10—To wash.
11—Sun god.
12—Gazes fixedly.
14—Greek letter.
16—Hoosier State (ab.).
17—Sea eagle.
19—Elongated fish.
22—Supper.
24—Corded fabric.
26—Those who escort persons to seats in churches.
29—Lynchburg is fifth largest city in this State (ab.).
30—Sharp, narrow spade for digging up large-rooted weeds.
31—River in Germany.
33—Sailors.
34—Learning.

Down

1—Band or hoop round a wheel.
2—Diminish.
3—Jumbled type.
4—Feminine suffix.
5—Carpenter's tool.
6—Place where food is kept.
7—Hail!
8—Trial.
13—Musical note.
15—He succeeded President Garfield.
18—Of necessity.
20—Bar used for raising weights.
21—Sudden blast of wind.
23—Land measure.
25—To peel.
27—Mineral spring.
28—The sun.
32—Act.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Notes and Queries

"Doing quite well by herself" (L. L.)—The inquirer writes:

I recently wrote a letter to a friend, saying, among other things, that her sister was "doing quite well by herself." My correspondent answered with some asperity that she was glad to hear that her sister was able to get along without her; whereas I, of course, meant that her sister was doing well. What is your opinion on the use of the phrase, "doing well by herself"? Is it an idiom in approved use?

That cannot be considered good English which is ambiguous. The expression might serve in colloquial conversation, for the tone of the speaker's voice could assist the listener. But why shouldn't we begin to guard our conversation with our friends? And in letters, we need not sacrifice correctness in order to retain naturalness, breeziness, and originality.

The acquaintance who merely reports facts would probably write: "Your sister is doing very well." The breezy friend might put it: "Your sister is making her mark, making the natives rub their eyes, more than getting along, having things her own way, carrying all before her, making headway against the current, leaving others in her wake, winning her spurs, turning things to good account, surmounting all obstacles, more than weathering the storm, showing us how to 'turn the corner,' out-maneuvering the hard times, taking things in stride"—and so on far into the night. But, we repeat, grammar need not be sacrificed on the altar of breeziness.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HE THAT neither coveteth to please men, nor feareth to displease them, shall enjoy much peace.—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

Understanding Banishes Fear

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Go Ahead and Look Me Over," Says This Relative of Mr. Scroggins; "I'm Too Busy With This Nut." Incidentally, a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Goes to Mrs. W. H. Meeker, Ames, Iowa, for the Interesting Shapshot. Outstanding Pictures for the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Should Be Sent to the Feature Editor. $1 is Paid for Each One Accepted for Publication.

In Lighter Vein

His Fee

The teacher heard a child crying, and rushed out to the playground to find out the cause of the disturbance.

"What is the trouble?" she asked of little Jimmie, who stood calmly by, eating an orange.

"Billy took Fred's orange," explained the witness.

"And where is the orange?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, I have that," replied Jimmie. "You see, I am the lawyer."

Getting His Bearing

Indifferent Golfer (in a very remote rough): "Why do you want to keep consulting that watch?"

Caddy (sourly): "'Tain't a watch, mister; it's a compass!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Salter

Atticus: "She salts everything plentifully while cooking, then salts the food at the table again, you say? She must be a salt fan!"

Salticus: "Salt fan! Why, if she had to eat a little pile of salt on her plate, before she began she'd sprinkle salt all over it."

Not Fit for Either

"It's not a fit night out for man or beast!" said the fierce-looking woman.

"Then we'd both better just stay home," sighed the henpecked husband, absently.

Vacation

She was at an agency trying to engage a servant for her country house. When she had given particulars the proprietress of the agency turned to a row of girls, and remarked languidly:

"Now, I wonder if any of you girls would care to spend a week or two in the country?"—*Pearson's.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

God Almighty

THE renderings "God Almighty" and "Almighty God," uniformly found in our King James Version as a translation of the words *El Shaddai*, are based on the assumption that *Shaddai* comes from the verb *shadad*, "to deal mightily, or—more exactly—to deal violently" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon," p. 994). However there appears to be a growing consensus among scholars that the form and meaning of the term are derived from the word *shad*, which means literally "a woman's breast" (Girdlestone: "Synonyms of the Old Testament," p. 32; Scofield Reference Bible; Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 993), and so very naturally suggests the ideas of tenderness, protection, motherhood.

El, on the other hand, has the sense of "mighty one," and is often rendered "God" in the Old Testament.

Scofield offers the rendering "all-sufficient" for *Shaddai*, a translation which in the form "the sufficient One" is supported by many of the early Hebrew rabbis as well as by various passages in the Septuagint.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

261

Was it my brother asked the girl? It was thought by the police to be him whom illusion was made to. One thing for sure that is that it wasnt my sister or me

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Daily Anecdote

A Pupil of Mascagni!

AN ORGAN grinder appeared beneath Mascagni's window one morning and began to play the famous Intermezzo. He played at such a fast tempo that the famous composer could not stand it. Rushing to the street, Mascagni seized the handle of the instrument and turned it at the proper speed, explaining to the bewildered organ-grinder that since he had composed the piece, he wished it to be played properly.

The man was upset at first, but when he realized the honor he had received by having a lesson from the great Mascagni, he conceived an idea, and beamed.

The next morning he appeared outside the composer's house with a huge sign in front of his organ which read, "Pupil of the Celebrated Mascagni."

Parables of Safed the Sage

Things Not to Be Forgotten

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I RODE upon a Railway Train, Somewhere in Kansas, and the Train stopped Thirty Minutes for Lunch And at one end of the Station was there a little Park, with two great Sun Dials, whereof one showed Central Time and the other showed Mountain Time. And the Park was attractive, and had Cost the Railway Some Coin, and the result was worth it. Now there stood in the little Park, hard by the Train, a strong White Post, as it were two cubits in height. And there was framed in the top of the Post an old-time Drawbar, with a Coupling-Pin and a Link. And upon the Post was painted in Black Letters this Superscription, Lest We Forget.

And I said unto myself, It may be that this is the town where the man lived who first invented the Safety Coupler.

And I entered the Station, and I inquired of the Young Man who was Clerk of the Station Hotel. And I asked of him, saying,

Wherefore is that Post with the old Drawbar erected in this Town rather than in another?

And he said, Where is it at? For I have never seen it.

And I inquired of another, and he said,

Thou mayest search me; for I have never noticed it.

And I inquired of the Station Agent, and he said,

I once knew, but, behold, I have forgotten.

Then did the Conductor say, All Aboard, and I got on board.

And I considered the days of my boyhood, when I played about the Cars, and I Knew Railway men; and many of them had lost fingers that were crushed in coupling cars; and many lost their hands, and others lost their lives.

And I said, Behold, there was a man who considered all these things, and sat up nights, and peradventure pawned his Shirt that he might invent a method of avoiding all this. And here is his memorial, marked, Lest We Forget; and some men pass it every day and never see it; and others once knew its meaning but they have forgotten.

And I looked out of the car window, and I beheld a Church, and upon the Church was a Spire, and upon the Spire was a Cross.

And I thought of the multitudes who continually pass it by, and I was grieved in mine heart; for I said, Among them are those who say, I have never seen it; and others say, I have seen it, but what it meaneth, behold, I know not. And others say, Behold, I once knew, but I have forgotten.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

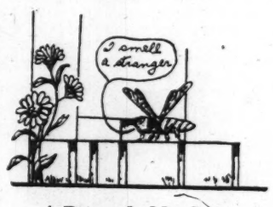
Fancy Costumes

FOR several years I have been a seamstress. In the fall I would always be busy around Halloween, making costumes. One year the thought came to me, Why not make some costumes to rent? I made several, and bought some ready-made. Then I advertised in the town paper, and I was well pleased with the results.

Every year I get a good return from my investment; and every year I make a few new suits.

Mrs. Norman B.

Betty Bee



A Remarkable Sense

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE animal kingdom the sense of smell serves many purposes. It guides the creatures to food and informs them when there is impending danger. Hunters will make exhausting detours to gain a position where their scent will not be carried on the winds toward the animals they are stalking.

We are all familiar with the keen scent of dogs. The short-nosed dogs (such as the Pomeranian, the Boston terrier, and the English bulldog) have this sense well developed; but it is in the longer-nosed dogs (the hunters) that it is particularly acute. There is good reason for the dogs with the longer noses having the keener sense of smell, for within the nose are the sensitive nerves that register the impressions received. Long-nosed dogs have a larger surface latticed with these delicate nerves, hence they can detect odors more quickly and at greater distances. Perhaps you think we are going far afield. Have patience.

Betty Bee has no nose worthy the name, yet she has a sense of smell even more remarkable than that of the dogs. Look closely at a bee and you will note two slender projections, very much like horns, extending forward from the head. These are the antennæ, the bee's means of smell and communication.

When Betty Bee enters her hive and detects a robber bee from another colony, it is her sense of smell that first warns her, then guides her to the intruder. Ever so lightly she touches the stranger with her antennæ, and any lingering doubts are promptly removed—and so, we might add, is the robber.

A Dog's 'Thank You'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chester, Eng.

A SMALL group of people who had paused in their walk to survey the scene, stood on the the Roman Wall. At this point the River Dee passes near the wall.

Suddenly a disturbing element caught their eye. A large brown setter was rushing up and down the riverbank, evidently trying to attract someone's attention to something. The something was then seen to be a small dog swimming. It had apparently gone into the water farther upstream, where the bank slopes gradually into the river. The current had proved too swift for the small dog, and, in spite of the dog's efforts, it was being washed downstream. Here the bank had a retaining wall, too high for the dog to climb from the deep water. Furthermore, the relentless current was rapidly carrying it toward a dam.

As the import of the situation became apparent, one of the men of the group rushed down from the wall, by a stairway conveniently near, and across the motor road to the water's edge. Reaching down, he was able to touch the dog and pull it to safety.

It was a small white dog, obviously no relative of the setter. However, the setter went up to the rescuer and showed his pleasure as dogs can, wagging his tail, licking the man's hand, and so on. His call for help, on behalf of his playmate, had been answered, and, in his own canine way, he was saying "Thank you!"

With the Inventors

Skate Spring

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a brand-new idea for skates, which Robert Deyhle, a Swiss, has just developed. (U. S. Patent No. 1944409.) Instead of having a rigid skate clamped to the foot, he provides a steel spring in the center, which yields comfortably to the slightest pressure of the ball of the foot. This should give greater freedom, and should increase your agility in skimming over the ice.

The Adventures of Waddles—Beaver Sam

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Detouring Tariff Logrollers

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S request for powers to adjust the tariff comes as no surprise. The nations today are operating as trading units, not as collections of individual traders. England has been for two years integrating her trade policy. In Russia, and in less degree in Germany, the Government is the sole exporter and importer. In France, the Doumergue Government has been hastily armed with just such trading powers as Mr. Roosevelt seeks. In the United States, the Administration ran smack into the problem of finding markets for America's surplus products, especially the farm surplus. And very soon it became clear that one of the ways to get rid of a surplus was to trade it to somebody else for something that America would use. Ultimately payment would have to be in goods. That meant tariffs would have to be lowered to let the goods in.

The President set up a commercial policy committee. It studied the situation from every side and made a report. It found that the United States as a whole would be benefited by letting other countries send in more goods in payment for what America would like to sell abroad. But wait! American industries which enjoyed protection would strenuously object if tariffs were lowered. If revision were proposed, logrolling would begin in Congress and the result might be upward revision, as in 1909, instead of downward. How to detour the logrollers?

The Roosevelt Administration had already developed the technique of giving the President temporary authority to get things done which Congress found it awkward to do. Thus a plan was ready to hand. The method is particularly necessary in handling tariffs because these subsidies to various industries have always been peculiarly subject to political pressure which may dictate a conglomerate of import duties favoring various local interests but detrimental to the country as a whole.

But the trend of the New Deal is toward a planned national economy. A planned national economy must be entirely independent of other national economies or it must be geared to them in definite manner. Complete economic nationalism, even for the supposedly self-sufficient United States, is possible only by a veritable revolution. It can be had if Americans want to pay for sugar grown in hothouses and rubber made with chemicals. But it cannot be had immediately. Nor can the production of surplus farm crops be halted overnight. The only recourse is an adjustment by which mutually advantageous trades can be arranged.

The advantage of such trades is likely to appear, however, only when the welfare of the whole nation is considered; to certain industries they may bring considerable hardship. There is the rub. But the rub is likely to be rougher and longer if the interests of the few are placed above the well-being of the whole country. The President will doubtless move as carefully as possible and do as little injury as possible to any domestic industry, however inefficient and undeserving of protection it may be. Some trades can be arranged which will hurt very little. But it would be well for the country to face the fact that an increase in imports—even to the disadvantage of some home industries—will be to the advantage of the country as a whole.

Let the adjustments be made as painlessly as possible, but let them be made. If Congress cannot make them because of local pressure, it should not hesitate to give power to the President to take necessary action in the interest of the whole nation.

Join the BRA!

COLD weather has warmed human hearts toward wild life, which is on dangerously short rations because of the snow blanket which covers the whole eastern section of the United States. Song birds, game and water fowl have been marooned by the thousands and their food resources blotted out by two recent heavy storms. Now is the time for man to come to the aid of his bird and animal neighbors.

The National Association of Audubon Societies has made an appropriation to the New York State Conservation Department to supply food, and has asked for public contributions for starving wild ducks in Long Island and vicinity. It is estimated that between 200,000 and 300,000 wild ducks inhabit the shores of Long Island and New York's East River, and the clams, fish, rice and other food which they usually obtain by diving through shallow water are now buried under ice and snow. The ducks in rafts of a thousand or more are lodged far out in the mush ice of Long Island Sound. Eighteen game protectors and 150 volunteer workers have been scattering corn to feed them.

The State Conservation Department authorized the expenditure of $5000 for emergency relief for birds in all sections of New York State. Cracked corn and other grains are being distributed by hundreds of volunteer workers and game wardens.

In the Adirondacks snow three or four feet deep on the level makes it difficult for deer to find food. In some sections they have ventured into fields and farm yards to friendly haystacks and kind-hearted farmers have also scattered hay on the edges of forests where deer are plentiful.

Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, has appealed to the public to put out suet, crumbs and corn for all birds. No legislation or presidential proclamation is necessary for the immediate establishment of a nation-wide BRA—Bird Relief Administration. This should enlist citizens by the thousands in every locality and function as long as man's feathered friends and other helpless and hungry wild life are in need.

"The First Mistake"

THE confession of Abraham Faber, describing an amazing partnership in crime, is a shocking document of callous disregard of human life. And at the same time it is a pitiful thing—pitiful in its evidences of the blindness and stupidity of crime.

Faber was a college graduate, brilliantly intellectual, yet there is something naïvely credulous and pitifully ignorant in his confession, "We had planned a series of bank robberies. . . . It we had got away with this we would have cleaned up enough money to take things easy." And again, "We didn't figure the police would be able to trace us through the battery. I guess it was our first mistake."

Which is very much as though a captain, who had sailed from port in a thick fog, with faulty charts and an unreliable compass were to cry out from the reef on which he had run, "Hitting that rock was the first mistake I made. If it were not for that I might have finished the voyage safely."

His first mistake was in sailing without real chart or compass. Faber's first mistake was in planning a course of crime for which no man has ever been able to draw a chart. He was launching his craft into an uncharted sea with no single factor working to help him. The real tragic mistake was in building from a premise that could lead but to one conclusion—ruin and disgrace.

The headlines in the daily papers have played up the fact that only the blunder of the car battery tripped them. Such a statement is almost encouragement for others who imagine that they would have foreseen and avoided such a slip. The truth is that the bandits were so surrounded by hazards that it is amazing that they escaped as long as they did. The car they operated was a hazard, a failing motor at the wrong time meant disaster. The four tires were in themselves hazards, for a blown tire at a crucial moment would spell ruin. The men carried stolen guns. The arrest of one at any time meant exposure. The garage where guns and ammunition were hidden constituted a continuous menace. The whole length of the road they traveled was strewn with traps and pitfalls.

Downfall of one kind or another was certain the moment these men started their campaign of crime. This is the fact that the press should be stressing today, that crime cannot be carried out without errors since crime itself is error.

Whither Are Leaders Leading?

FOUR years of depression should have convinced thoughtful persons that character, honesty and consideration for others should be the dominating motives in human existence. Surely the struggle to "know the right people" for the sake of material advantage must have proved itself as a fallacious gospel of greed.

But apparently something more than economic collapse is needed to overcome the belief that patronage and pull are paths to success. In a recent speech to a group of Harvard Law School students, the president of the American Bar Association, Earle W. Evans of Wichita, Kan., revived the outworn theory. Reports of the address may lose in cold type some redeeming quality of inflection or context, but if these quotations really represent his thought they form a sad commentary on the idealism and high qualities which a great legal leader could bring to a young man about to start on his chosen profession.

"Go to church even if it is hard for you to take. You'll meet the best citizens. It isn't so important for you to see them as it is for them to see you."

This amazing torch of idealism, flung to youth, almost carries its own comment—and extinguishment. Mere show of integrity instead of its substance is responsible already for the lack of public respect toward the bar which so many of the profession deplore.

Mr. Evans emphasized material aspects again when he advised the future lawyers that nothing is too small to be worth while. "I know a young lawyer who fought an $18 bill through three courts and it led him to a $125,000 fee not long afterward," he remarked. The thought of service was not presented, but the fact that the small thing will lead to the great case, with the lawyer's eyes on the fee involved.

It is to be hoped that the Harvard Law School students will have speeches supplementing Mr. Evans's which perhaps will counterbalance his appeal for insincere church attendance and fees rather than service. Somewhere there are voices to be lifted in a shout to youth. There are men who follow law as Justice Holmes has followed it, to bring out in human experience something of the fineness and nobility for which the law stands. Let us hear from them.

Permanent Basis for Relief

THE new federal relief plan which is to be put into operation as a sequel to CWA is something more than just another plan to meet an emergency. For that matter, the CWA, though framed to meet an emergency, was more than a mere palliative measure.

The CWA was put into operation to supply relief where it was desperately needed. In a measure it met this need; but, more important, it taught the Administration those lessons which could only be learned through experience. The new plan as outlined by President Roosevelt shows that those lessons have been learned, and that present and future plans are being built on the foundation of experience.

Relief extended to families whose means of livelihood disappeared with a vanishing industry can only be temporary. There can be no permanent help until a new industry has been established or the families moved to a section where they can be absorbed into a self-supporting community. The new plan of the Administration has been framed with this fact in thought.

The question of marginal lands, incapable of being economically worked, enters also. New road programs and other jobs have brought relief to this type of family. But the final solution is found only when this land is removed from production and the farmers who starved on these acres are placed in rural communities that are planned to give a livelihood to the worker.

The new relief plan not only shows an intelligent grasp of the present situation, but also explains the CWA. The new plan, therefore, should be free of some of the evils that attached themselves to the original measure. Being purely an emergency measure, the CWA became a vehicle for the giving of direct relief to those who needed it. Because there was a direct expenditure of money, many evils did creep in. However honest the desire of the Administration to have each dollar expended in a way that would work the maximum good, unfortunately the CWA had to be carried on through local politicians. And local politics being what they are in many communities, more than a little waste and graft resulted.

The strongest point in the new relief plan is that, while much money is involved, there is not to be the same outpouring of direct aid. It approaches the more complicated and important aspects of helping distressed wage earners to plant themselves firmly and permanently in a stable society. The encouraging aspect of the whole movement is in its orderly and courageous approach to the fundamental problem of wasted labor and faulty distribution.

The Casual Day

To the Discouraged Poets

When the blizzard's blizzarding
That's the time to sing of Spring,
When the icicles are long
That's the time for pansied song,
When the orchards buried lie
Chant then of green apple pie—
Shame! to let a bit of snow
Check the poet's vernal flow.

G. A.

The fund to save the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York has passed the halfway mark. But among the brightest prospects for its success has been noted the interest of thirteen states. It took only thirteen states to make America safe for democracy and saxophone players. It should not take more to make it safe for the Philharmonic.

That musical chair announced from Chicago for use by dentists is justice long delayed. Breathes there a man who would not have sung a song or two—since his mouth had to be propped open anyhow—if the dentist had only provided a suitable accompaniment?

* * *

The musical chair does this. In the head rest an amplifier brings sweet music to the dentist's client who, it is said, is thus freed from fear. He imagines, of course, that the once-so-ominous movements of the dentist's hands before his face are merely those of a Toscanini about to drill the orchestra.

* * *

Among popular selections which dentists are expected to request from radio orchestras:

"It ain't goin' to pain no more, no more,
It ain't goin' to pain no more."

Among those likely to be called for by the client:

"All of me,
Why not take all of me?"

* * *

But it should not be imagined that the addition of music to the dentist's chair completes its development. Not until you can get out of the dentist's chair orally and musically improved, and also with your hair cut, or permanently waved, your clothes pressed and your income tax worked out will invention have done its duty in this field.

Rime for Reason

in spelling and pronunciation

Though they are spelt alike, 'tis true
You cannot make sew sound like new.

And there is shove, above and dove,
But move is not the same as love.

And other differences we show,
Especially between now and low.

And though spelt differently 'tis funny,
That sunny is pronounced like honey.

M. S. H.

* * *

How can we think our teachers sage
Who spell it "gauge" and say it "gage"?

"Relics of ice-age cooks have been found in the West," a morning paper reports. "Scorched bones of American camels and giant bison have been unearthed."

* * *

And probably the ice-age cooks insisted quite as vehemently as do those of today, that the roast was "done just to a turn."

* * *

Noting that the "scorched bones" were unearthed, the modern householder may envy his forefathers who dwelt closer to the earth. You can't bury your dinner in the dining-room rug, no matter how much you may wish to avoid giving the cook the impression that she has been "practically insulted" by your inability to eat it.

* * *

But the evidence that his cook's less successful attempts were furtively concealed in the ground even by the lusty cave man, also indicates that while the American President's "kitchen cabinet" is a fairly modern innovation, the American householder's "kitchen dictator" was functioning effectively as far back as the ice age.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Oriental Views of Western Civilization

PERHAPS today, when Americans are engaged in estimating the value and the achievements of the first year of the Roosevelt Administration, may be as good a time as any to consider the impressions of our national character and achievements as they are made upon an alert and receptive Oriental mind. Moreover, the moment when the American press is moralizing at some length upon the device of Japan for the establishment of Manchoukuo, and the installation there of a new emperor to rule over some 30,000,000 people, affords a reasonable excuse for the consideration of the views of a Chinese traveler who is deeply interested in the indications afforded by the Roosevelt policies of the possible toleration by the American people of a dictatorship, if not indeed of an emperor of their own creation.

A little book which has just come to my desk, entitled "An Oriental View of American Civilization," by No-Yong Park, contains some very shrewd reflections upon American conditions. The writer, of Chinese birth, is a traveler and lecturer on Far Eastern questions. He holds a Ph. D. from Harvard. His wide travel in the prosecution of his profession throughout the United States, and the contacts with American opinion which he has made through his audiences, fit him to speak with some authority upon American civilization, while his Oriental mentality leads him to discern absurdities as well as virtues which do not immediately suggest themselves to the American mind.

So far as his own philosophy is concerned, it is based upon the maxim of Confucius: "The superior man stands erect in the middle without inclining to either side." This is what the author calls the doctrine of the mean, or what we call the happy medium. It is a doctrine which he finds eulogized, perhaps, in the United States, but at every point violated. Yet he finds in the present Administration at Washington a striking illustration of its acceptance. "Franklin D. Roosevelt stood between Herbert Hoover," he says, "who came 200 years behind the time, and Norman Thomas, who came about 200 years too soon."

* * *

Therefore, he finds, Roosevelt is not wholly satisfactory to either radicals or conservatives. Yet in the Rooseveltian policies he sees a promise of progress which would have been denied had he assumed a more extreme position. Hitler in Germany, and "Sadao Araki and his chauvinistic militarists of Japan," having repudiated the doctrine of the mean, in this observer's opinion will fail in their ends.

The writer, however, does not devote himself entirely to abstract philosophy or political reflections. He quotes briefly these words relative to Western civilization from a fellow observer:

> Civilized? Far from it. You can't civilize these foreign devils. They are beyond redemption. They live weeks and months without touching a mouthful of rice. But they eat the flesh of bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities. Nor do they eat meat cooked in small pieces; it is carried into the dining room in huge chunks, often half raw. They cut and slash and tear it apart, and they eat with knives and prongs. It makes a civilized being quite nervous. One fancies himself in the presence of sword swallowers. They even sit down with women around the table and the women are served first, reversing the order of nature.

Yet he finds a certain compensation for these bad manners in the simplicity of Americans. "Harvard professors," he says, "run around in their old-time Fords with dignity, and some of the millionaires' daughters wash dishes with pride." Our morals he regards as amazingly pure and virtuous, in view of the malign suggestions of the movies and the habit of pleasuring in automobiles. Indeed, he thinks that we are too materialistic to indulge ourselves very much with petty vices.

The modern American, he thinks, "has abandoned cultural and spiritual values, and has given himself up to the gods of materialism and commercialism. He has let the blind forces of materialism and commercialism dominate himself and his institutions, and control every move he makes. He can hardly listen to the radio three minutes without being interrupted by the voice of commercialism. He can hardly travel a mile on the highways without being confronted by the sticky hands of commercialism." Who can fail to applaud this comment on radio and billboard advertising? Happily some American exponents of public opinion are vigorously pressing the reform which this Oriental criticism implies.

Yet despite his claim that the American offers to the god of gold his morals, his character, his culture, and his life itself, he is not blind to difficulties in his own country. Hu Shih, that wisest of contemporary Chinese philosophers, declares that the machine civilization of the West deserves the appellation "spiritual," and asks: "What spirituality is there in a civilization which tolerates such a terrible form of human slavery as the ricksha coolie, and bound the feet of its women for almost a thousand years without a protest, or in that civilization which long tolerated the practice of suttee or cremation of widows and has maintained the horrible caste system to this day?" No-Yong Park, however, thinks that while the machine might give opportunities for spiritual development, it has not yet been so utilized in the United States.

* * *

As a rule Oriental commenters have a delicate sense of humor. This writer, so far as the volume I am quoting is concerned, manifests this but seldom, although I do find some delight in this comment on our tendency to magnify great things: "One of the newspapers in Chicago claims that it is the greatest newspaper in the world, meaning that it wastes more good paper than others." Together with our infatuation with mere bigness, the writer, as beseems a representative of the Chinese who do not confuse industry with absolutely slavish devotion to work, offers this comment on our habits of toil:

> The American does not stop with boosting. He works, and works, and works. I have never seen anyone who likes to work more than he. To him work is his religion, his recreation and his life. You take work away from him, and you will kill him. He is born to work, he lives to work, and he dies for his work. He works when he has nothing to do. He builds up when he can and he tears down when he has nothing to build. He has no time to be graceful, polite and stylish. He is always on the go. He runs, jumps and hops back and forth like a rabbit. Speed! Speed! Speed! It gets on one's nerves. But that is better than being lazy, idle and mischievous.

And to this contrast with Oriental methods he adds the reflection that the American mind is always forward-looking, while the Oriental looks backward. The Chinese revere their ancestors so much as to worship them. Americans, whatever they think of their ancestors, are continually struggling to do things differently and better, than in the past.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, Oliver Goldsmith wrote, under the title "The Civilization of the World," a series of articles which purported to give the observations of a learned and quick-witted Chinaman upon the peculiarities of England and the English people. The letters became enormously popular in England and were widely quoted and commented upon. At points their satire curiously corresponds to the recollections of Mr. No-Yong Park.

Goldsmith's Chinese was quite as biting in his comment upon the British press of the time, which he found sent Englishmen to bed at night "full of the important advices of the day: when lo, awakening the next day he finds the instructions of yesterday a collection of absurdities or palpable falsehoods." He found, too, that thanks to the newspapers every town in England produced ten to twelve really great men, their greatness being manifested by the complete ignorance of conditions in other countries, and a dogmatic assertion of infallible information on every subject. Almost two centuries separate Goldsmith from No-Yong Park, but the intellectual kinship is striking.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Faith of Saint and Scientist

DR. ARTHUR H. COMPTON of the University of Chicago, once a Nobel Prize winner in physics, and, of late, a student of the mysterious cosmic ray that is so puzzling to the scientists, has formulated a sort of religion for himself that his science can find no quarrel with. He has what he calls a "faith in God," which, he says, "may be a thoroughly scientific attitude, even though we may be unable to establish the correctness of our belief." . . . Dr. Compton elaborates it somewhat in the following paragraph:

> It is an inspiring setting in which we thus find ourselves. As we recognize the greatness of the program of nature which is unfolding before us, we feel we are part of a great enterprise in which some mighty intelligence is working out a hidden plan.

It is interesting to compare this faith . . . with St. Paul's statement of his own faith as given in the eighth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans:

> For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. . . . Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God.

Saint and scientist look forward to the same end of the long process—"the making of persons with free, intelligent wills capable of learning nature's laws, of glimpsing God's purpose in nature, and of sharing that purpose." Or, in St. Paul's words, "the manifestation of the sons of God."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

38,000 Words

A NATIONAL radio broadcasting chain with an eye for figures has computed that in President Roosevelt's twenty-four broadcasts since March 4 he has spoken in the neighborhood of 38,000 words over the air. . . . The President's radio audience is placed at about 54,000,000—or three and a half persons to every radio set in the land.

Further details compiled by the same agency reveal that no President in years has been on such frank and friendly terms with the press. . . . The newspaper coverage which reprints his speeches in full or in part is placed at 10,000,000 circulation—and in this figure is included only metropolitan and the leading chain newspapers.

Thirty-eight thousand is not many words, as words go in an era in which publications flourish with the profligacy of flowers in the spring. It is not even the length of a good novel. But as in every form of verbal expression it is not the number of words that matter—it is how they are arranged. Albert Einstein became the world's foremost scientist on the strength of less than 12,000 printed words. The President has addressed to the electorate a little more than three times Einstein's quota, but it is beyond question true that his messages have had more than three times the effect of Albert Einstein's. By no criterion can Mr. Roosevelt be called a prolific speaker and writer; but his words are winged with forcefulness and humanity and they are a shining index to the importance of verbal expression in the daily lives of men.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

War Profits

THERE can be no question that many wars have been brought about by the greed of a few for war profits. There are human hyenas in every nation entirely lacking in conscience, who can blind themselves to the suffering of millions if opportunity is offered for profiteering during martial conflict.

Mars is depicted as a brutal thug in armor, stalking the earth with unsheathed, blood-dripping sword. Vultures are shown flying overhead. They represent—or should represent—war profiteers. And nothing is more disgusting than such vultures.

Statesmen who are really sincere and searching for a worthy cause should unite in securing sharp limitation of all profits accruing from war. The spectacle of millions being made in a few weeks by manufacturers of munitions is barbarous. The Government, in the emergency of war, can commandeer all plants needed and produce required materials without paying tribute to sheltered, selfish civilians while the youth of the nation dies before the crests of blazing rifle pits, machine gun nests, in shrapnel barrages, or chokes to death in clouds of poison gas.

Knowing what we do of war profiteers, we are worse than dumb cattle if we do not forever end the possibility of any man becoming wealthy through profits piled up during war. Such dumbness on our part verges on criminality.

The Congress which provides measures to wipe these vultures out of existence, who would bring about war for the profit they may glean, or who amass fortunes while war is in progress, will go down in history as the greatest Congress ever assembled in this nation of ours.—*Seattle* (Wash.) *Journal of Commerce.*

Bootleggers' Holiday Has Followed Repeal

NEWS columns say "those in a position to know" say illegal sales of liquor are from five to ten times as large as legal sales in Louisville. . . . Bootleggers are stealing the show as a result of high prices of legal liquor, inadequacy of the federal revenue staff, indifference of local authorities, lack of public coöperation.

Shortage of supply of "good corn whisky" (moon) is reported as a result of booming sales sans interference.

One thing which some ardent advocates of repeal overlooked when they condemned "snooping" so unreservedly was that a great deal of snooping would be required to keep the illicit trade in check after repeal.

There aren't enough snoopers now, it seems, in the Western Federal District of Kentucky to annoy bootleggers. . . .

A great holiday of bootleggers has followed federal repeal.

Well, taxpayers, their minds no longer confused by inflamed and inflaming pre-repeal, pro-repeal outcries against snooping and against vast expenditures to enforce unenforcible laws, will realize that failure of local government, state government or federal government to attend to its job robs them.

Then they will demand of government, service, and maybe the bootleggers' holiday may end.—*Louisville Times.*